# MYSORE PROVINCE,

## DECEMBER, 1875.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S.,

## OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

**PART I—A,** IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

**PART II—B,** IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

# PART I.

## DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Index Nos. of the proceedings. | Subject. | Nos. and Dates of Proceedings. | Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India. | Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings. | Page. |
| 1 to 2 | *Administration of the Excise for* 1873—74. Reviewing results and directing that a copy of the Proceedings be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department. | No. 7052—15, dated 1st Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 1 to 3 |
| 3 to 4 | *Alienation of land in the Kolar District.* Passing orders on a reference from Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject. | No. 7073—103, dated 3rd Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 4 |
| 5 to 6 | *Cultivation of and trade in Cotton.* Forwarding to Commissioners of Divisions copy of Government of India No. 687 with enclosure indicating the information required in the reports. | No. 7146—16, dated 7th Dec. 1875. | ... | *Vide* Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part I, R. A. C. Index Nos. | 5 to 7 |
| 7 to 8 | *Chor inams in the Tumkûr District.* Passing orders on a reference on the subject from the Inam Superintendent. | No. 7149—193, dated 7th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 7 |
| 9 to 10 | *Temporary remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs of the settled portion of the Bangalore Taluk for* 1873—74 Intimating to Nundydroog Commissioner with reference to an error made in disbursing the remuneration, that the practice followed in the Nagar Division of disbursing such amounts to Shanbhogs at quarterly periods and to Patels yearly should be generally followed. | No 7175—106, dated 8th Dec. 1875. | ... | *Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1873, Part I, R. A. C. Index Nos. Do Do Index Nos. | 8 |
| 11 to 12 | *Working of Shekdars.* Passing orders on correspondence from Nagar Commissioner on the subject. | No. 7301—38, dated 20th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 9 to 15 |
| 13 to 14 | *Village of Donankunte Kodenhalli, Mulbagal Taluk.* Communicating orders relative to the Deriz fixed for it. | No. 7304—197, dated 20th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 16 to 17 |

**Administration of the Excise for 1873—74.**

**No. 7032—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 1st December 1875.**

**Order.**—The excise revenue of the Province is derived from the realizations under the two heads "Abkari" and "Sayer" of which a full descriptive account was given in the Administration Report of the Province for 1872—73, paras 511—538. It is necessary however to observe that the head "Abkari" includes the receipts from toddy and ganja, although the revenue from these is farmed, and therefore not at present under the direct management of the State.

Again the "Halat" or duty of 4 annas per maund imposed on coffee exported from the Province, although an excise, is not credited to that head, but to land revenue, owing to the circumstance that the duty was substituted for the "Waram" or division-of-crop tenure which formerly prevailed; coffee lands being at present unassessed.

2. The subjoined comparative statement, giving the receipts under the head of abkari for the years 1872—73 and 1873—74, shews a net increase of Rs, 32,610 in the latter year:—

| Items. | 1872—73. | 1873—74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Still-head duty on Arrack ... ... ... | 4,59,039 | 4,68,521 | 29,482 | ... |
| Do Beer ... ... ... | ... | 7,327 | 7,327 | ... |
| License-fees for sale of Arrack and Beer ... ... | 69,812 | 57,703 | ... | 12,109 |
| Sale of Arrack-shops by public auction ... ... | 17,319 | 24,946 | 7,627 | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 209 | 492 | 283 | ... |
| Total..... | 5,26,379 | 5,58,989 | 44,719 | 12,109 |
| Deduct Decrease ... ... | | | 12,109 | ... |
| Net Increase ... ... | | | 32,610 | ... |

3. *Arrack.*—The manufacture and sale of arrack are regulated by the rules of the Sadar Distillery system. The increase of Rs. 29,482 in the receipts of still-head duty upon arrack in 1873—74 as compared with the returns for the previous year is due wholly to increased consumption.

4. The following statement shews the out-turn in each District and the realizations from still-head duty at the Distilleries, as well as from licenses:—

| Districts. | No. of Stills. | Quantity distilled in gallons. | Degree of strength. | Rate of Still-head duty. | Amount realized by Government. | No. of Shops. Wholesale. | Retail. | Total. | Amount of fees levied for licenses for shops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangaloro Town & Cantt. | 1 | 90,760 2 2 | 19· | 2 12 0 | 2,49,592 | 16 | 258 | 274 | 11,320 |
| District ... | | 43,408 0 3 | | | 25,243 | | | | |
| Kolar ... ... | 2 | 28,080 1 4 | 19· | 1 4 0 | 35,100 | 36 | 409 | 445 | 14,752 |
| Túmkúr ... ... | 1 | 6,565 0 0 | 25·30 | 1 0 0 | 6,665 | ... | 80 | 80 | 5,029 |
| Mysore ... ... | 1 | 19,298 5 4 | 25. | 3 0 0 / 1 5 0 | 25,754 | 16 | 98 | 114 | 7,903 |
| Hassan ... ... | 1 | 9,652 5 2 | 25· | 1 8 0 / 1 5 0 | 13,387 | 7 | 59 | 66 | 3,408 |
| Shimoga ... ... | 3 | 33,850 1 0 | 25·30 | 1 2 0 / 0 14 0 | 33,290 | 4 | 243 | 247 | 7,263 |
| Kadur ... ... | 3 | 28,378 2 4 | 25· | 2 0 0 / 1 0 0 | 28,379 | ... | 187 | 187 | 4,972 |
| Chitaldroog ... ... | 2 | 11,578 0 0 | 25·30 | 1 0 0 / 0 14 0 | 11,208 | 7 | 108 | 115 | 2,867 |
| Total... | 14 | 271,572 0 3 | ... | ... | 4,68,521 | 86 | 1,442 | 1,528 | 57,517 |

It may be here stated that from 1st July 1874 the rates of still-head duty were made uniform for the whole Province, excepting in Bangalore and Mysore, and were as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | Rs. 3 | per gallon at 19° | below proof. |
| Mysore | Rs. 2—8 | do. | do. |
| Elsewhere | Rs. 2 | do. | do. |

The cost of the establishment for the collection of the duty on arrack was Rs. 18,987 or 3·22 per cent on realizations.

5. The Sadar Distillery system has lately attracted attention and in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5216—37 of 16th October 1874, Sir Richard Meade commented on the fact that owing to a combination among the still-holders, there is an absence of competition upon which the success of the system largely depends, and remarked that it would be desirable, at least tentatively, to introduce some modification. A * change has already been made in the Mysore District. A monopoly of the manufacture of rum or arrack for 3 years from the 1st April 1875 has been granted to the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company and the Government undertake to purchase the spirit 22° below proof at 13 annas per gallon. In the Nagar Division with a view of reducing the number of outlying Distilleries at places remote from District Head-Quarters, the Distilleries previously maintained at Harihar, Siralkoppa and Tarikere have been † abolished.

*Letter No. 7629-307 of 20th January 1875, to Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.
Proceedings of Chief Commissioner No. 9242-383, dated 18th March 1875.

† Proceedings of Chief Commissioner No. 5063—Rev 87, dated 12th October 1874.

6. *Beer.*—There were three breweries at work in Bangalore during 1873—74. An excise duty of 2 annas per gallon was imposed for the first time during the year under review. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 7,327.

7. *License-fees.*—Owing to the license-fees on arrack and beer shops in the town and Cantonment of Bangalore having been transferred to the Municipality, there was a decrease of Rs. 12,109 in this item.

8. The increase of Rs. 7,627 in the amount realized by the sale of arrack shops is due to greater competition in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

9. The receipts from toddy and ganja as compared with previous year were as follows :—

| | 1872—73 | 1873—74. |
|---|---|---|
| Toddy .. ... ... | 5,43,923 | 5,81,013 |
| Ganja ... ... ... | 9,514 | 10,296 |

The large increase of Rs. 37,090 under the head of toddy is due to the enhanced rates at which the leases for the Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldroog Districts were let. In the first two Districts the leases were for a term of 5 years, that of the Chitaldroog District was for one year only.

10. The subjoined comparative statement gives the receipts realized from duty levied on the different items which form the "Sayer" or "Customs." The five first items mentioned in the list are liable to the duty, both when imported and exported.

The remaining items are liable to the tax only when produced and consumed in the Province :—

| Items. | 1872—73. | 1873—74. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supari or Betel-nut ... ... ... | 6,39,067 | 6,19,092 | ... | 19,975 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... | 1,33,444 | 1,28,194 | ... | 5,250 |
| Opium ... ... ... | 6,949 | 5,632 | ... | 1,317 |
| Pepper ... ... ... | 1,604 | 1,645 | 41 | ... |
| Cardamom ... ... ... | 2,478 | 3,405 | 927 | ... |
| Cocoanut, dry ... ... ... | 7,113 | 10,144 | 3,031 | ... |
| Do green ... ... .. | 39,145 | 41,679 | 2,534 | ... |
| Betel leaves ... ... .. | 47,707 | 48,350 | 643 | ... |
| Piece goods ... ... ... | 51,644 | 50,697 | ... | 947 |
| Miscellaneous ... .. ... | 8,553 | 8,416 | ... | 137 |
| Total..... | 9,37,704 | 9,17,254 | 7,176 | 27,626 |
| | | Deduct Increase... ... | | 7,176 |
| | | Net Decrease ... ... | | 20,450 |

11. The decrease is chiefly in supari and tobacco. The out-turn of the former, owing to a description of rot which attacked the nut, was less than usual; while the latter suffered from untimely rain, and gave a short crop.

12. The increase is mainly due to a large export of cocoanuts, of which the crop was excellent in the Túmkúr District.

13. The cost of the establishment for the collection of the Sayer dues was Rs. 38,644, as against Rs. 38,755 in the previous year.

14. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 2,96,117 were realized from exports, and Rs. 1,59,292 from imports.

15. Of the Rs. 9,17,254 realized during the year, Rs. 14,820 were assigned to the Mysore Town Municipality, and Rs. 33,801 to Inamdars on whose behalf the Government collects the Sayer revenue, &c. Thus the net balance credited to Government was Rs. 8,68,633 or 1·8 per cent less than in the previous year.

16. With the sanction of the Government of India the excise duty on piece goods and pepper has been abolished, and that on other articles has been reduced; but as these changes were effected during the year 1875—76, they will be treated in detail in the report for that year.

ORDERED, that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted to the Government of India in reply to their Financial Secretary's letter No. 783 of 18th May 1875.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd December* 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 152, R., dated Bangalore, 5th November 1875.

I have the honor to forward herewith the five marginally noted statements of lands to be alienated in the Kolar District, and to request that, under the circumstances therein represented, you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the grant of the lands and to the permanent remission of assessment as requested.

| | A. | G. | Yd. | Rs. | As | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For constructing a new village in Hosahalli of the Gudibanda Taluk. | 1 | 8 | 120 | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| „ extending the Chendur Village of the do do | 1 | 24 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| „ constructing a new Village in Hulikunte do do | 5 | 14 | 56 | 1 | 12 | 3 |
| „ Do do do Mottur, Chikballapur do | 1 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| „ Protestant Burial ground at do do | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 9 |

2. The vernacular papers connected with each case are herewith forwarded to be obligingly returned when no longer required.

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No. 7073—Rev. 103, dated Bangalore, 3rd December 1875.

Order thereon.—With reference to the applications embodied in statements Nos. 1, 3, and 4, for land on account of proposed new village sites, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that applications for removal of villages on the ground of existing unhealthiness should not be readily entertained, and in the present cases, sanction cannot be granted unless it can be satisfactorily shewn that the situation of either or all these villages is radically bad and unsanitary.

2. The Commissioner's attention is drawn to a discrepancy amounting to 27 guntas and 73 square yards in the extent given in the Deputy Commissioner's statement No. 4, and that shewn in the Amildar's Paimayish Patti, dated the 25th December 1874.

3. It appears from the Kanarese papers submitted in connection with statement No. 2 that while two ryots only have applied for land for building purposes (the extent required by each being no more than 100 square yards as shewn in the Shekdar's Paimayish Patti) in the statement received from the Commissioner an area of 1 *a*, 24 *g*, 56 *yds*, is recommended for expropriation. An explanation should be furnished on this point.

4. The proposal in statemont No. 5 to take up a piece of assessed and occupied land for a Christian burial ground at Chikballapur under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act, as the owner has declined to cede his claims to it, cannot be sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner should be requested to select another site available for the purpose.

5. The statements and the Kanarese papers connected therewith are returned.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th December* 1875.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, Statistics, No. 687, dated Calcutta, the 23rd November 1875.

In continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, dated 12th July 1875, No. 10—383-393, and of Resolution No. 15—540-550, dated 13th September, I am directed to forward a copy of my letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 616, dated 25th ultimo, indicating what is required in the reports on the cultivation of and trade in cotton called for by the Government of India.

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From A. O. HUME, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (Financial Department), No. 616, dated Simla, the 25th October 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report on the cotton trade and cultivation of Bengal embodied in your letter of the 25th August, No. 2980 (Agriculture), and to express the satisfaction with which the Governor General in Council learns that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will arrange for the collection of full information on these subjects in future years. I am now directed to communicate the following observations as to the nature and scope of the report which is required.

2. The object which the Government of India have in view is the preparation of a complete report on the Indian cotton trade in which should be exhibited year by year, with all practicable accuracy and detail, the fluctuations of the trade, external and internal, the area under cultivation, the quantity and quality of the out-turn, and all other matters of interest connected with the production of this great staple and the trade in it. It is intended to obtain similar reports from all Local Governments and to transmit them to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, together with an abstract report compiled for the whole of India.

3. First, as regards the trade. This main branch of the subject may be subdivided into the two heads of internal and external trade. The internal trade again, *i. e.*, trade with other divisions of British India, comprises the trade by sea (or coasting trade) and trade by land. In a general view of the trade in Bengal cotton, it is as necessary to touch on the features of the coasting, as on those of the foreign trade. It should be shewn whether at any time cotton is imported into Bengal from other Presidencies, from what ports the article comes, in what quantities, and the value of the imports. It should also be shewn to what extent cotton is exported from Bengal to other Presidencies, and the proportion taken by each Presidency, as well as the purposes (as far as may be known) to which the cotton imported is applied.

4. As regards the trade by land, the Government of India would desire to learn, so far as this is possible, from what particular provinces the supply is received and in what proportions, and the manner in which the cotton is brought down to the port of shipment, whether by road, rail or river, and how the cotton brought to Calcutta is packed, whether in fully pressed, half pressed or unpressed bales. His Excellency in Council is aware that accurate statistics on these heads are not at present obtainable in Bengal; but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may perhaps be able to make arrangements to procure for the future such approximately correct information on the subject as will afford a fair idea at any rate of the course of the trade.

5. As regards the foreign trade, I am to remark that the figures given in the report under acknowledgment are scarcely complete, inasmuch as they comprise Calcutta only and not the whole province, and they end with 1873—74 when those for 1874—75 were available. The quantities of cotton exported also are left out of account. I am to request that, under the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the figures may now be brought up to the 30th June last, as requested in the Resolution of the 13th ultimo, and that they may be completed as above indicated.

6. In treating of the exports of cotton by sea to foreign ports, it is also necessary to name the countries which take Bengal cotton, and it would be desirable to notice briefly the fluctuations of the trade with each country, and the causes (as far as they are known) of such fluctuations.

7. The figures for freights and prices in England which have been given are not altogether what is required. A statement of present freights and prices does not throw a sufficiently clear light on the features of a trade the figures for which comprise a period which ended more than eighteen months ago. What should be prepared is a statement of the average freights to, and prices ruling in, the countries to which cotton was sent for each month of the period under review. Further, a statement of prices in England alone would not be sufficient in connection with the trade in Bengal cotton, which is largely ex-

ported to China and other countries, as well as to England, the demand from which for Bengal cotton is comparatively small. The freights for the time being approximately known, a comparison of prices ruling in the principal countries of consumption with the prices ruling in the Calcutta market for any given period would afford the means of forming a tolerably accurate conclusion as to the causes which regulated during that period the export of cotton from Bengal to one country or to another.

8. In connection with this matter, the effect of the demand for raw material by the cotton mills which now work about Calcutta, upon the export, in regard to both quantity and value, is a subject which the Government of India consider to be well deserving of attention. It would be interesting to know what is the quantity of cotton absorbed by these mills, whence and in what proportions it is derived, and what have been the average prices given at the mills during the period under review. It would also be interesting to know the quantity and value of the cotton imported into Bengal from foreign ports, the places whence it is imported, and the uses (as far as these are known) to which the material is applied.

9. In further connection with the demand for local consumption, it seems desirable to record some information regarding the class of cotton-weavers. These people, it is understood, in some districts form a numerous class (in the district of Hooghly, for instance, there are many of them) and their condition is the reverse of prosperous. In a notice of this industry and of the class by which it is pursued, it would be useful to have some particulars as to the sources whence is obtained the raw material on which they work, whether it is produced in the district, or imported from other districts, or whether it consists, as it does in some cases, of imported English yarn.

10. Second, as regards the cultivation. The figures on this head given in the report under acknowledgment seem to be for 1874-75, while those for trade end with 1873-74. It is desirable that the record of cultivation and of trade should extend over the same period. The local reports too seem to require critical examination. The returns abstracted in the statement appended to your letter vary so greatly that it is difficult to suppose that they accurately describe the real condition of cotton cultivation in Bengal. Thus in Burdwan the yield is given at 160lbs. per acre, while in the neighbouring district of Bankoora it is said to be 720lbs. and in Beerbhoom 900lbs. In Midnapur again the yield is 144lbs.; in Nuddea and Backergunge 60lbs. respectively; in Moorshedabad 960lbs.; while in Hazaribagh it is said to be as much as 840 to 1,200lbs. to the bigha, *i. e.*, from 2,520lbs. to 3,600lbs. per acre. If these figures are intended to represent the yield in cleaned cotton per acre, which is what the Government of India desired, most of them must be erroneous, for probably in no district of Bengal does the yield of cleaned cotton exceed 150lbs. per acre at the most. In the best cotton-growing districts of the United States, under excellent natural conditions and with the most improved systems of cultivation, the out-turn of cleaned cotton hardly ever averages more than 250lbs. to the acre. If the figures submitted represent the yield of uncleaned cotton, then in many districts the figures must be far below the actual out-turn, while in others they will, even under this interpretation, largely exceed the possible facts.

11. The figures shewing the cost of cultivation vary in the same way, and to a great extent are, *primâ facie*, not accurate.

12. The column headed "species cultivated" is filled with a number of local vernacular names which will be unintelligible to any person not intimately acquainted with the locality of cultivation. It is desirable not to employ these names unless in connection with a clear specification of the kind of cotton grown, *e. g.*, indigenous of local origin, or indigenous cotton grown from seed obtained from other provinces, or exotic (the variety being specified), and whether acclimatized or imported. Here also might be given a record of the experiments made with exotic cotton in which should be stated briefly but clearly where attempts were made during the year under review to grow exotic cotton, the quantity grown, the conditions of cultivation, and the result of the experiment, the causes of failure or of success being, if possible, indicated.

13. Another point to which attention might advantageously be directed is a review of climatic influences on the crop cultivated, information being furnished as to the general effect of the season on the quality or quantity of the cotton cultivated.

14. These remarks will help to explain what the report on cotton, which the Government of India desire to have, should, so far as may be possible, contain. Many other matters of use and interest will doubtless occur to the officer who may be entrusted with the preparation of the report, and all such may with advantage be embodied in it. The Governor General in Council is quite sensible of the difficulties with which the Local Government has to contend in the collection of statistical information, and is aware that but little of a strictly accurate nature can be expected as yet in regard to agricultural statistics in Bengal. But though this may be the case generally, it would seem possible to obtain approximately correct information of the trade in cotton, and His Excellency in Council feels confident that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will see that efforts are really made to render the next report as complete as may, under existing circumstances, be possible.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th December 1875.*

No. 7146—Rev. 16 dated Bangalore, 7th December 1875.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and its enclosure be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions for guidance, in continuation of Order in Proceedings No. 5504—4 of the 6th October 1875.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

Read—

Letter No. 234, dated 12th March 1874, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" " 17, dated 26th April 1875, from do do
" " 37, dated 8th July 1875, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" " 72, dated 14th September 1875, from do do

No. 7149—Rev. 193, dated Bangalore, 7th December 1875.

Order thereon.—With the last of the letters above read, the Superintendent of the Inam Settlements submits a statement shewing the result of the settlement by the Inam Department of Chor inams in the Túmkúr District.

| | Particulars. | No. of Cases. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jodi on inams resumed and struck off and omitted to be brought on Register ... | 69 | 186 8 10 |
| 2 | " on service inams reserved for Survey Settlement ... ... ... ... | 41 | 49 7 9 |
| 3 | " on inams re-imposed ... ... ... ... | 17 | 32 7 1 |
| 4 | " remitted on a subsequent inam in a jodi village, which inam assessment was included in the assessments of the jodi village ... ... ... | 1 | 0 9 4 |
| 5 | " already remitted on a few inams by the Revenue Department for several reasons, such as :— (*a*)—That the former rate was too high. (*b*)—That the inam land had been left waste and was unfit for cultivation. (*c*)—That the Bagayat-trees were less than those entered in the former account | 26 | 34 4 11 |
| | Total..... | 154 | 303 5 11 |

2. The Inam Superintendent is requested to forward a statement to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, shewing details of items Nos. 1, 4 and 5, upon which jodi should be struck off in the Revenue accounts.

3. The arrears of jodi upon inams forming Nos. 2 and 3 should be collected from the year 1872—73, as directed in para 5 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 711—27, dated 12th May 1873.

4. In the case of inams of village servants referred to the Survey Department for disposal and not yet settled, the original jodi and its arrears should not be collected when these servants enjoy exemption from the payment in consideration of service rendered by them to the State. Where such is the case the arrear may be struck off, and the old jodi brought into the demand but remitted every year pending the final settlement of their inams by the Survey Department.

5. On 26 cases, old jodi amounting to Rs. 34—4—11 forming item No. 5 above, was not recognized by the Inam Department as it had been remitted under the minor heads (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) by the Revenue authorities previous to the commencement of the Inam operations. It is not stated if the remission in these cases was granted with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner which is requisite. The attention of the Commissioner is drawn to this point.

6. A statement similar to that now submitted and transcribed in para 1 above should be furnished by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements for the Kolar District.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th December* 1875.

READ—

Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 90 of the 6th September 1875.

Bangalore District Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 602 of the 21st September 1875.

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No. 7175—REV. 106, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—It app ars from the repo.t submitted that an error has been made in disbursing the temporary remuneration to the Patels and Shanbhogs of the settled portion of the Bangalore Taluk, for the year 1873—74, instead of for 1872—73 as sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3524—131, dated 29th September 1873.

2. The compensation must now be paid for the latter year, provided that it can be shewn that the payment of "Aya" was discontinued by due notice for that year, and a bill should be submitted to this Office for sanction without delay.

3. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner's proposal to recover the amount of "Aya" due for 1872—73 from the ryots cannot be approved, as after the lapse of time that has occurred, the measure would be liable to misconstruction.

4. As regards the Commissioner's proposal made in the last para of his letter, that the Survey Department should be required to intimate to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, before the 1st of September *in each year*, the probable amount required for payment of compensation in the year, Mr. Dalyell observes that such a course is unnecessary. Under the rules prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2996—31 of the 3rd September 1873, the Survey Department is required to furnish the Deputy Commissioner with a statement of the compensation payable for the first year of the introduction of the new and temporary scale of remuneration to village officers, while for ensuing years it devolves upon the District Officers to make the requisite provision for such remuneration, and to disburse it, after sanction has been obtained.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the practice in the Nagar Division of disbursing the temporary remuneration to Shanbhogs in settled taluks at quarterly periods and to the Patels yearly at the jamabandi is a very suitable one, and should be generally followed in the settled portions of the other Divisions.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th December 1875.*

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 508—Rev. 106, dated Camp Tallak, 17th November 1875.

I have the honor to request you to lay before the Chief Commissioner a scheme for the abolition of Shekdars and the appointment in their room of Taluk Revenue Inspectors.

2. The class of officials last named exists in the Madras and Bombay Collectorates, and the idea of introducing them into this Province is not a new one; but Major Armstrong, a copy of whose *letter on the subject I enclose, has now drawn up a definite scheme for his District by which a saving of Rs. 360 per annum will be effected.

* With its accompaniments in original.

3. The following are the duties expected to be performed by Shekdars in settled Taluks.

| Duties. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| 1. The Pahani work being chiefly conducted by Patels and Shanbhogs, the Shekdar tests the accuracy of a few numbers in his hobli. In cases where a Shanbhog may be sick or unable from other cause to undertake the Pahani, the Shekdar takes the work on himself. | The Pahani is as a rule conducted by the village officials. The Shanbhogs are responsible for the keeping of Survey forms of accounts. The duty of revenue collections is entrusted to the Patel aided by the Shanbhog in the clerical part of the work. The so-called supervision exercised by the Shekdars is almost nominal. |
| 2. Renders assistance in the collection of outstanding balances of revenue arrears, and exercises control over the Shanbhogs attached to his range in the preparation of village forms of accounts and the grant of receipts to ryots for instalments of revenue paid by them. | |
| 3. Distrains under the orders of the Amildar property of Revenue defaulters. | These duties can be performed by the proposed Revenue Inspectors. |
| 4. In cases of applications for lands the Shekdars examine whether the numbers contain reserved and unreserved trees, reporting the result to Amildars. | |
| 5. Sells under the orders of the Amildar the right of occupancy of, and trees standing on, lands tendered for cultivation and movable properties of Revenue defaulters. | Do. do |
| 6. Keeps accounts of births and deaths in his hobli, being the Registrar of the rural circle under the rules relating to the collection of vital statistics and also of cattle deaths. | It has been decided that vital statistics should be collected by the Police. When this is definitely settled, the Shekdar's connection with this work will cease. Cattle deaths are reported by the Patels to the Shekdars who keep a register. Instead of this a monthly return may either be submitted by the Patel to the Amildar direct or this work may also be entrusted to the Police. |
| 7. Keeps registers of trade. | The mode of keeping these registers is in a very unsatisfactory state. This work may also be entrusted to the Police who should be required to note down on weekly Bazar days the transactions taking place in certain localities as well as exports and imports on the lines of traffic. |
| 8. Measures building sites applied for, for building houses within village sites and sells them under orders from the Amildar. | This work can be conveniently done by the Shanbhogs or by an "Inspector" deputed for the purpose. |

| Duties. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| 9. Supervises the execution of repairs to boundary marks out of order. | The Patels are now strictly held responsible for the up-keep of the Bándhs. |
| 10. Supervises the planting of avenue trees, topes and their preservation in good order. | The Shekdar apparently does very little in this direction. |
| 11. Serves notices on Revenue defaulters in his hobli. | This work may be done by Patels. |
| 12. Furnishes supply of labor to D. P. W. Officers. | Patels are the actual suppliers. The marching of troops is a rare occurrence, and on these occasions it becomes the duty of Amildars aided by other officials to render assistance. |
| 13. Procures supplies to D. P. W. officials and other Officers who may be travelling in his range. | |
| 14. Procures do. do. to troops when passing through. | |
| 15. Collects duty on Sayer articles. | This practice is in existence only in the Chitaldroog District. In the other two Districts Sayer establishments are maintained. In the former District also it has been more than once reported that the system was not working satisfactorily and on this ground a small establishment was ordered to be maintained in the Hosdurga Taluk. Several articles have now been struck off the Tariff, and Patels and Shanbhogs might be entrusted with the collection of the duty on the few remaining articles in the Chitaldroog District. |
| 16. Inspects irrigation works during the rainy season and attends to their requirements. | There are now Maramat Mestris and Mutsaddis for each Taluk for the inspection of irrigation works. |
| 17. Keeps an account of covers sent by Anche Department to the address of persons in his range, and causes their delivery. | The covers may be sent direct to Shanbhogs or Patels. This will save delay in the delivery of letters to the addressees. |

4. In the Madras Presidency each Tahsildar has 3 or 4 Revenue Inspectors, and regarding their duties I append an extract from a memorandum circulated with Revenue Board's Circular No. 411, dated 11th October 1859.

"The three Revenue Inspectors will be at the disposal of the Tahsildar for the examination of "cultivation or village accounts or any other local enquiry that may be required. They are not to be "retained in the Kasbas but sent out in the Taluk when required."

5. In the Bombay Presidency these officials are called "General-duty Karkuns" and their duties are thus described in Nairne's Bombay Revenue Hand Book, page 76.

"It is essential that particular groups of villages be assigned to what are called General-duty "Karkuns, and that the whole Taluk be carefully parcelled out among them. To each of these men is "assigned the supervision in all matters of Revenue administration of a certain number of vil-"lages. They have to see that the accounts are properly kept, that the ryots have their receipt books "punctually written up, that the cultivation returns are carefully made out, that the boundary marks "are kept in proper repair and in short that the multifarious duties inseparable from a system by which "each individual ryot pays his rent direct to the State, are duly performed. The services of these "men are also available (in rotation) to conduct the Mamlatdar's Revenue correspondence and for any "special enquiry on which the Mamlatdar may have to depute them. It will probably be found ne-"cessary that they should be absent some five or six months from the cutcherry during the year."

6. All the Revenue Officers including experienced Amildars whom I have consulted agree in thinking that changes in the system of administration have left the Shekdar, as he at present stands, an almost useless encumbrance. As I fully concur with Major Armstrong in his opinion of the benefits which will result from the introduction of the measure now proposed, I need say nothing further except express a hope that the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to allow the scheme a trial in the Chitaldroog District.

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From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 569, dated 13th October 1875.

I have had under my consideration for some months past, the subject of Shekdars, their duties, and best mode of utilizing their services, and recently availed myself of the presence of the majority of the Amildars of the District, who had come to Head-Quarters to attend the Local Fund Board meeting, to obtain their opinions on certain points connected with the subject which I had laid before them. Their opinions will be found embodied in the accompanying memoranda.

2. These opinions were recorded after being fully discussed, and I need only add that they correspond with my own views on the subject on nearly every point. I have therefore now the honor to place them before you, with the following remarks.

It will be observed that the existing duties of Shekdars are classed under 10 major heads. I need not reiterate them, but would beg to refer you to the memorandum in which also will be seen the radical change which it is suggested should be adopted, as also the thorough re-organization of this branch of Revenue work.

3. The present system of hoblis or sammaths, with Shekdars attached, is, I believe, of very little use, and I am firmly impressed that with the introduction of a new system as proposed, real efficiency will soon be apparent with, I believe, an increase to Government revenue. I here allude to the present system of collection of Sayer duties, as will be seen entered under heading X; I cannot but endorse the opinion, that the decrease in Sayer revenue, wherever apparent, is owing chiefly to smuggling and the inability of Shekdars to cope with it.

4. The system suggested to be introduced will, I feel assured, prove beneficial, as it is proposed to hold Shanbhogs primarily responsible, and under them the Patels, by dividing the 5 per cent of collections between them it will be to their own interests to see that proper collections are made.

5. By the proposal now submitted in lieu of the office of Shekdar which I would strongly advocate being abolished, each Taluk would be sub divided into 2 or 3 divisions, and a Revenue Inspector appointed to each, according to the size of each Taluk. These men would be stationed at a central point to be determined in each sub division and would become the right hand men of the Taluk Amildar.

6. Three classes of Inspectors have been proposed, with pay ranging from 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

7. Every Inspector would be required to pass an examination in current Revenue Procedure in all its branches.

8. The existing total pay of Shekdars of each Taluk would suffice to meet all requirements, and after selecting the most efficient men the services of those who are entitled to gratuity might be dispensed with and the others might be selected for other appointments as opportunity offered.

9. No additional expense to Government will be incurred and the scheme might, I venture to suggest, be at least given a trial in this District.

10. In conclusion I beg to append a schedule of present strength of Shekdars with the amount of their total pay per mensem and the proposed number and rate of pay of Revenue Inspectors according to the new scheme suggested, together with a copy of rough draft of rules.

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MEMO.

The undersigned Amildars, who have attended the District Local Fund meeting, beg respectfully to submit as follows, their views regarding the advisability or otherwise of locating the Shekdars at the Taluk head-quarters instead of their being stationed, as at present, in their sammaths or hoblis.

Before entering upon the consideration of the subject, as laid before us, it would be as well to describe the duties now assigned to a Shekdar, and explain to what extent they are performed by him.

1. As a pure Revenue officer he is required to supervise the collection of revenue made by the Patels of the villages attached to his sammath, and to exercise control over the Shanbhogs that they do their duty properly, as regards the preparation of village accounts, the grant of receipts to ryots for payments made by them and also as regards the pahani and jamabandi.

As under the rules now in force the Patel of the village is responsible for the collection, and the Shanbhog for the accounts, and both of them hold offices which are hereditary; they may be safely left to themselves to do their duty on pain of forfeiture of their Hak, either for any serious omission, or transgression which may be proved against them. After the permanent settlement of their remuneration by the Survey Department, they will certainly find their offices too valuable to be lost. The so-called supervision by Shekdar of revenue collections made by Patels is generally useless, for in no sammath are khists collected without heavy outstanding balances at the close of each instalment, or at the close of the year. The control which a Shekdar is believed to exercise over Shanbhogs in regard to pahani and jamabandi is perfectly futile, as cases of encroachments, unauthorized cultivation, unauthorized irrigation, cultivation of wrong numbers and such like innumerable irregularities are discovered every year and they often occur under the very nose of the Shekdar. If a strict examination of receipt books granted to ryots were instituted, a great many cases are sure to come to light in which payments made by the ignorant ryots are either not correctly recorded, or not at all acknowledged or receipt books remain yet to be given; where then, it may be asked, is the control of the Shekdar over the Shanbhog? The Shekdars are further with rare exceptions ignorant of Survey accounts or know very little of them, and can therefore hardly do anything in the way of check over the Shanbhogs. It would therefore be sufficient to leave both the Patel and the Shanbhog to themselves, and hold the former strictly responsible in conjunction with the Shanbhog, for the due collection of each khist, and its timely remittance to the Taluk Cutcherry, and the Shanbhog for the due preparation and correctness of his accounts, and to the grant of receipts to ryots and to send by the Patel with each remittance a list of defaulters for each khist, so that immediate steps may be taken by the Amildar against them, instead of allowing arrears to accumulate to be cleared, with extreme difficulty, long after the close of each revenue year.

2. Selling the right of occupancy of, and the trees standing on, lands applied for for cultivation by ryots, also decayed or fallen trees, and movable properties of revenue defaulters, forms the next item of Shekdar's duty.

3. Getting repairs executed to boundary marks, and frequent inspection of them would be the next duty. But as regards this the Patel and Shanbhog are fully sensible of their heavy responsibility in getting the Pattadars to keep their Bándhs in order, or to report them to the Amildar, and in getting their Bándhs in waste lands repaired by paid labor for which they receive payment from Government.

4. Supervision of avenue trees and village topes comes next. The supervision now exercised by the Shekdars is simply nil. If there are village topes in some villages, they were planted more by the persuasion and exactions of Amildars than of the Shekdars, the establishment which the Local Fund Committee sanctions for the maintenance and watch of avenue trees is quite sufficient, the so-called supervision of Shekdars is quite unnecessary.

5. Inspection of all irrigation works, such as tanks, &c., and attending to their immediate wants in the rainy weather, by doing what may be urgently needed, by collecting ryots from the neighbourhood, this responsibility is more on the shoulders of the Patel and ryots, who are personally interested in such works, than the Shekdar, and there is also the Taluk Mestri who will not be permitted to be idle on such occasions.

6. Collection of contributions may also be left to the Patel and Shanbhog like other more important collections.

7. Procuring supplies to travellers or troops marching may be considered to be one of the duties of a Shekdar; the marching of troops is only occasional; supplies to travellers may be very well attended to by the Kotwals and Dandis.

8. Preparing and submitting statistical returns to the District Office is now one of the offices of the Shekdar. But these returns are very unreliable, and the advisability of entrusting the duty to the Police stations to which the Patels are to give accurate information is under consideration; if this arrangement were adopted, the Shekdar will be relieved of this part of his duty

9. Enquiring into miscellaneous revenue complaints preferred by ryots, &c., and reporting on matters referred by the Amildar, is an important part of a Shekdar's duty.

10. The last and the most important duty is the collection of sayer duty. The only articles liable to sayer duty at present are supari, cocoanuts and tobacco. The Shekdar's head-quarters at present are in many places at an inconvenient distance from villages from which articles are to be exported; the annoyance and inconvenience thereby caused to exporters are very great, not to speak of the annoyance often given by the Shekdars to persons who go to them for rahadaris, &c; they frequently have to wait unnecessarily long to the detriment of their trade, and complaints to the Amildar on this point are not few. The fall of sayer revenue gradually has become the topic of much discussion, and what is the cause of this? Is it because the trade is going down or crops are failing, or is it due to wholesale smuggling? we would say the latter is the cause. The Shekdars are too distant for exporters or too lazy or inefficient to do this important duty. It would therefore be highly desirable to take this duty away from the Shekdars, and put it into the hands of Shanbhogs, who are always present at their villages, and are quite capable of doing the duty of collecting sayer dues, issuing rahadaris, and submitting their returns to the Amildars, receiving gladly in return the five per cent of collections allowed by Government. The result will be highly profitable. The way in which we would suggest the transfer of the sayer duty from Shekdars to Shanbhogs is that the Shekdar should go to each garden every year accompanied by the Patel and Shanbhog of the village, together with some respectable men of the village to form a Panchayet and take down an estimate of the probable yield of the garden for the year—his estimate being based on the prospects of the season, and the yield of the past five years; this estimate to be signed by the Shekdar, Shanbhog, Patel, the garden-owner and the jury, a copy of this to be left with the Patel and Shanbhog, and the original to be sent to the Amildar for record in the Cutcherry. The Amildar when he goes out for jamabandi should test these estimates by inspecting some of the gardens and satisfy himself that they are properly estimated. The Patel is to be held responsible that the articles produced in the gardens of his village do not leave it without paying the sayer duty into the hands of the Shanbhog, who will issue rahadari, and keep an account of the collection, rendering the same monthly to the Taluk Cutcherry. Deducting the quantity of article allowed for domestic consumption to the garden-owner, the remainder should be accounted for by the Patel. That he may do his duty with interest he may be allowed a part of the percentage of collection given to the Shanbhog, say 2 per cent. Articles imported should come before the Patel, and the rahadari delivered to the Shanbhog who permits the consumption of the article.

Having thus described in detail the duties of Shekdars as at present constituted, we would submit as follows, the advantages resulting from locating them at Taluk head-quarters.

The great delay and inconvenience which now arise in carrying out the orders issued from the Taluks owing to there being no regular system of postal communications between the Taluk and Shekdar's head-quarters will be put an entire stop to. The Shekdars may, under the direct supervision of the Amildar, be worked to the best advantage; they may be sent as occasions arise, to conduct sales of all kinds, to collect arrears from obstinate defaulters, to get Bándhs put in order when the Patels find it impossible for them to do, to inspect irrigation works in danger, and get the needful done, to inspect avenue trees or topes, and get the ryots to do what is usual, when the Patels fail to do, to get information for the Amildar on points requiring to be enquired into, to help the Kotvals, &c., in procuring supplies, &c., when there are troops marching, &c; in fact to do everything ordered by the Amildar, and be back within a given time.—After his removal to Taluk head-quarters he may still be held responsible for the working of his sammath, he receiving orders from the Amildar in writing and communicating in the same way with that officer.

When it is not necessary for the Shekdar himself to go out, the peon allowed him may be sent. By this means the Amildar's head-quarters' staff will be beneficially increased, as also the staff of menials.

Their assistance may be obtained at the time of the jamabandi, or at any other time in getting Shanbhogs' accounts examined, and in examining boundary marks, &c. A system of examination to be passed by future Shekdars appears necessary to be introduced in order that we may have really efficient men worth the pay they get. The subjects for examination might simply be fluent reading and legible and settled hand writing, a thorough knowledge of accounts, especially survey accounts, a tolerably good knowledge of Survey and Forest Rules.

Considering the large area of some of the Taluks, and considering also the completion of Survey and Inam settlements in the District, we would also beg to submit that a system of sub-divisions of Taluks may be introduced, each sub-division having subordinate to it one third or one fourth of the total number of villages, and left in charge of a Shekdar, to be designated instead a Revenue Inspector with appointed and distinct duties to perform. To effect this arrangement the present sammaths may be abolished and formed into three, or as many sub-divisions as may be found necessary, there being

three grades of Inspectors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, their salaries being regulated at Rs. 30, 25, and 20 without any extra cost to Government. These appointments might be left to competition for able candidates, or reserved as rewards for approved services of Taluk subordinates.

(Signed) A. Raghavendra Rao, Acting Amildar of Chitaldroog.
„ B. Garudachari, do do of Hiriyur.
„ B. Kupswami Naidu, Amildar of Hosdurga.
„ Venkatachalam Modaliar, Amildar of Kankuppa.
„ Lazarus Domingo, Acting Amildar of Davangere.

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Rules.

I. There shall be 3 grades of Revenue Inspectors, *viz.*, of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.

II. Each Revenue Inspector to be appointed to a certain place in a taluk with a certain number of villages attached to be styled a sub-division.

III. Each such Revenue Inspector will be under the immediate orders of the Amildar of the taluk, with whom he will correspond direct, and from whom he will receive his instructions.

IV. It will be necessary that before being appointed to the post of Revenue Inspector, applicants must be prepared to be examined—

1. In Taluk Accounts.
2. In Village Survey Accounts.
3. In the Mysore Forest Rules.
4. In the Survey Rules.
5. In Kanarese hand-writing.
6. Rules regarding Minor Public Works.

V. On being appointed to a sub-division every Inspector will be posted to the lowest grade, and promotion will be made after a term of probation to such as are found best fitted

VI. Inspectors found to be unqualified, or inattentive to their duties, will be removed.

VII. The duties of each Inspector will be defined hereafter.

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**Schedule of Existing Establishment and Proposed Establishment of Revenue Inspectors.**

| | Taluk. | Present Establishment. Number of Shekdars. | Present Establishment. Amount of monthly pay of the Shekdars. | Proposed Establishment. Proposed number of Revenue Inspectors. | Rev. Inspectors. 1st Class at Rs. 30. | Rev. Inspectors. 2nd Class at Rs. 25 | Rev. Inspectors. 3rd Class at Rs. 20. | Total pay per month of 3 Classes. | Difference. Increase. | Difference. Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chitaldroog ... | 7 | 80 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 0 0 | ... ... ... | 5 0 0 | |
| 2 | Davangere ... | 9 | 115 0 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. ... ... | 15 0 0 | |
| 3 | Kankuppa ... | 3 | 45 0 0 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 45 0 0 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | |
| 4 | Dodéri ... | 9 | 115 0 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100 0 0 | ... ... ... | 15 0 0 | |
| 5 | Hiriyur ... | 5 | 70 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... ... ... | |
| 6 | Budihal ... | 5 | 60 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 0 0 | 15 0 0 | ... ... ... | |
| 7 | Hosadurga ... | 6 | 75 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 0 0 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | |
| 8 | Pavagada ... | 7 | 90 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 0 0 | ... ... ... | 15 0 0 | |
| | | 51 | 650 0 0 | 25 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 620 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 50 0 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | Net Decrease Rs..... | | 30 0 0 | |

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th December* 1875.

No. 7301—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 20th December 1875.

Order.—The scheme embodied in the Amildars' memorandum submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog suggests certain improvements in the working of Shekdars, the need of which has been long felt. There is however some want of clearness in one important point, *viz.* whether the Revenue Inspectors are to be located in their sub-divisions as the Shekdars are at present, or retained at Taluk head-quarters, and deputed to their sub-divisions when occasions arise.

2. That the Shekdars are under present circumstances to a great extent useless admits of no doubt; but this result is due perhaps to certain disadvantages under which the class have labored rather than to any defects in the system. To improve their usefulness, it is necessary that they should be better paid, and that by care in selecting efficient men a reasonable prospect should be afforded this class of promotion to the higher ranks.

3. The proposed numerical reduction provides evidently the means of increasing the scale of salary, but the Offg. Chief Commissioner entertains some doubt whether it will be practicable in most taluks to enlarge the areas of the Hoblis or Maganis, if the present system of local supervision by Shekdars is to be retained; and on this point desires that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts generally should be consulted.

4. The Offg. Chief Commissioner would wish that the present proposal might be considered with reference to the practicability of effecting a revision of taluk establishments, by delegating to the Revenue Gumastas the duties to be performed by the proposed Revenue Inspectors, and thus providing for a general increase of pay to the subordinate taluk officials and the appointment of a Head Gumasta in each taluk.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th December 1875.*

READ—

Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 111 of the 1st October 1875.
Inam Superintendent's letter No. 89 of the 6th November 1875.

No. 7304—REV. 197, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—In the statement of irrecoverable balances received with the first of the letters above read, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar solicited sanction to write off the accounts the difference of Rs. 13—2—5 between the amount of local cess calculated on the beriz of the sarvamanyam village of Donankunte Kondenhalli in the Mulbagal Taluk as shewn in the accounts, and that fixed by the Inam Department during their settlement of the taluk.

2. The Inam Superintendent was called upon to report the circumstances under which a reduction in the beriz of the village was made, and he explains in reply, that Colonel Puckle adopted the assessment mentioned in the sannad in preference to that entered in the accounts apparently as the latter shewed a large sum as "Luksan."

3. On an examination of the Daftar accounts, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the village in question was granted in the year 1800, by Dewan Púrnaiya for the support of the family of one Bisse Gauda who lost his life in the service of the State. In the sannad then granted, the total beriz or assessment of the village was shewn at 53 p. 5 f. 12 v.; of this, a sum of 8 p. 5 f. 12 v. was deducted on account of jari inams and the remainder, 45 pagodas, confirmed to the grantee as sarva inam

4. In the year 1808—9, the village was resumed by Government and the inamdar was compensated by payment of 45 pagadas in cash. This arrangement continued for two years only, after which the payment was stopped till the year 1813—14.

5. In the year 1814—15, upon the representation of one Vire Gauda, a descendant of the original inamdar, His Highness the Maharaja directed the continuance of the inam under the terms of Dewan Púrnaiya's sannad; but this order was countermanded in the year 1829—30, and the Amildar of the taluk was verbally directed by the Maharaja to resume the inam and pay the inamdar 45 pagodas in cash.

*Vide* Demand, collection and balance account for the year 1830—31.

6. In the following year, 1830—31, the village was restored to the inamdar under the authority of a takid from the Dewan Cutcherry. In this document the total beriz of the village was mentioned at 190 p. 2 f. 12 v. as per particulars given in the *margin; and exclusive of the jari inamti lands valued at 8 p. 5 f. 12 v., the net beriz on which the village was restored to the inamdar was entered at 181 p. 7 f. 0 v. or Rs. 528—9—4.

| | P. | F. | V. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * Kadim Beriz or assessment paid until the year 1799 ... ... | 42 | 5 | 12 |
| Subsequent increase owing to extension of cultivation ... ... | 147 | 7 | 0 |
| Total..... | 190 | 2 | 12 |
| Deduct Jari Inamti..... | 8 | 5 | 12 |
| Net Beriz..... | 181 | 7 | 0 |

7. The accounts of the years previous to 1830—31 shew a sum of 136 p. 7 f. 0v. under the head of "Luksan" or uncollected assessment, but it is clear from the particulars mentioned in the takid above referred to that this amount represents the assessment of land brought under cultivation since the date of the original grant.

8. From the above facts of the case and from the entries in the accounts subsequent to 1830—31, which tally with the figures given in the takid, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is led to conclude that the beriz finally fixed for the village in question was 181 p. 7 f. 0v. after deducting the value of jari inams, and not 45 pagodas as stated in the sannad which was adopted by the Inam Department. The former figure should therefore be entered as the valuation of the village, and quit-rent calculated upon it;

but as the Inam Superintendent's settlement is only *ad-interim* and not final, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that it shall not be disturbed until the survey valuation is fixed, and that in the meantime, the beriz fixed by Colonel Puckle be adopted for purposes of the Local Fund Cess.

9. From para 8 of Colonel Puckle's remarks in the last column of the register of the village, it appears that quit-rent has been calculated upon the beriz of 53 p. 6 f. 0 v. but this amount, it will be observed from para 3 above, includes the value of the jari inams (8 p. 5 f. 12 v.) which ought to have been left out of calculation. The Inam Superintendent's attention is drawn to this point.

10. The remission of the balance of Rs. 13—2—5, alluded to in para 1, is sanctioned.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART I.

## DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

## FORESTS.

### A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ndex Nos. of the roceedings. | Subject. | Nos. and Dates of Proceedings. | Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India. | Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings. | Page. |
| 1 to 2 | *Mastigaddi Teak Plantation.* Passing orders on a communication from the Conservator of Forests relative to working expenses. | No. 7216—195, dated 10th Dec. 1875. | ... | *Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1875, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index No. | 1 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th December 1875.*

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 2067, dated Bangalore, 26th November 1875.

I have the honor with reference to Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4599—Revenue-Forests 144, dated 9th September 1875 : subject—letter No. 899 of the 17th August last, from Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, on the Mastigaddi teak plantation, to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner on the points specially referred to. This answer has been delayed by my absence from head-quarters on special duty to Simla.

2. The estimated cost of the plantation is Rs. 81 per acre. This figure is arrived at by taking the total sum Rs. 52,100 (spread over 25 years during which time the plantation was proposed to be finished) and dividing it by 640 acres. But I beg to point out that the estimate includes Rs. 7,500 for a Mutsaddi and Rs. 4,800 for Watchers spread over 25 years.

3. If the plantation is worked only till 1880 and increased by *yearly* increments of 50 acres up to that year, the charge for supervision will be greatly decreased. But the charges for felling, clearing, burning, sowing and weeding I cannot alter. They have been calculated at as low an average as experience justified, and although the Assistant Conservator reports that the actual cost for the current year in planting operations is Rs. 2 per acre less than estimated, I beg to avail myself of the spirit of the permission accorded in the Government of India letter, and not alter my figures till I can see my way more clearly.

4. Every endeavour is, and will be, made to keep the expenditure as low as is consistent with good work and results, but the weeding will be, I fear, always a comparatively heavy charge.

5. During the time of sowing, the Assistant Conservator devotes several days to this portion of his duties. The main expenditure being in felling, clearing, burning and weeding, I have little doubt that were an Officer specially deputed to be present, these charges might be reduced somewhat, as he would keep all the employés more constantly and diligently at work. But on the other hand, the Officer's pay and allowances would add largely to the debit of the plantation. Again, I fear that I could not spare an Officer for the duty. If labor could be obtained to any extent it would I think pay well to send down an Officer who could fell from 200 to 300 acres per annum and plant up the land. But unfortunately this is not the case. We are entirely dependent on Kurambur labor, I have already reported that I do not think it expedient to saddle the Officers of the Department with the responsibility of making advances to large bodies of imported coolies who would frequently be leaving us for the neighbouring coffee plantations in the Wynad and Coorg, tempted by the hope of getting further advances of lighter work. The advance system is in full swing in coffee plantations, and the evils attendant thereon are fully recognized by the planters, who however do not yet see how they can escape them.

6. Under these circumstances I beg to state that I do not feel able to suggest any practical way by which the main work could be concentrated within the next three years.

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No. 7216—Rev.-F. 195, dated Bangalore, 10th December 1875.

Order.—The Government of India have, in their letter recorded in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4599—Rev.-F. 144, dated 9th September 1875, directed that the plantation at Mastigaddi be carried on till 1880. As to the cost of planting, the charge may be retained at Rs. 80 per acre for the present, but the Conservator should report after further experience what reduction is practicable.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has already recommended that a special topographical survey of the belt of forest, within which this plantation is situated, should be carried out by an Officer of the Mysore Forest Department, and it will be practicable no doubt for this Officer to give his attention pretty frequently to the planting operations at Mastigaddi.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART I.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### A.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Index Nos. of the Proceedings. | Subject. | Nos. and Dates of Proceedings. | Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India | Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings. | Page. |
| 1 to 2 | *Management of keddahs during Mr. Sanderson's absence at Deeca.*<br>Passing orders on proposals submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner. | No. 7135—74, dated 7th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 1 to 3 |
| 3 to 4 | *Life Assurance for Natives of India.*<br>Directing the submission of the Chief Commissioner's views on the subject to the Government of India in the Financial Department.<br>Letter to Government of India accordingly. | No. 7380—56, F. dated 22nd Dec 1875. | ... | ... | 4 to 9 |

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 402—Genl. 170, dated Camp Hassan, 17th August 1875.

In reply to your docket No. 3972—164 of the 14th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 19—34, dated 9th instant, from Mr. Sanderson, submitting certain proposals, in supersession of those already made, regarding the management of Keddahs during his absence.

2. He suggests that Mahabal Rao should be placed in charge of the Keddahs only in case any elephants are caught before he leaves for Dacca. The reason assigned for this is the loss which would be entailed by the number of casualties which would occur in inexperienced hands, and he therefore proposes to close the Keddah works by the 31st instant, reducing the present establishment as below mentioned:—

| Present Establishment. | | Salary Rs. | Reduced Establishment as proposed by Mr. Sanderson. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Overseer .. .. .. | 100 | 1 | Daroga .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| | 2nd Do .. .. .. | 30 | 2 | Trackers at Rs. 6 each .. .. | 12 |
| 1 | Writer .. .. .. | 20 | | Presents .. .. | 3 |
| 2 | Peons at Rs. 10 each .. .. | 20 | 1 | Store-keeper .. .. .. | 15 |
| 1 | Daroga .. . .. | 20 | 4 | Trackers at Rs. 3 each .. . | 12 |
| 1 | Store-keeper ... .. .. | 10 | 1 | Soligu .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| 5 | Trackers at Rs. 8 each .. . | 40 | | | |
| 10 | Trained hands at 6 Rs. each .. | 60 | | Total.... | 65 |
| | Total monthly.... | 300 | | | |

The remaining men dispensed with to be provided for elsewhere.

2. After the experience of the result of the late attempt to drive elephants. I am of opinion that it would be rash to hazard any other, under the exclusive direction of a Native, as it was shewn that even with two energetic European Officers, there was great difficulty in organizing and completing the necessary arrangements in time.

3. If the services of a qualified European Officer could have been obtained, I would have recommended that the establishment be maintained and every endeavour made to secure one of the herds; but Mr. Smith cannot undertake the work, as he has other engagements, and I know of no other Officer at present available. I therefore recommend that actual operations be suspended on Mr. Sanderson's departure and Mahabal Rao placed in charge of the reduced establishment with instructions to obtain all information that is procurable of the number and movements of the different herds by means of the trackers. These duties can be carried on in addition to his ordinary duty as Peshkar, with Rs. 15 per month as additional allowance charged to the Keddah.

4. The propriety of sending Mr. Jones to Dacca unless his salary and expenses are paid by the Bengal Government is questionable, and the matter might remain for decision until Mr. Sanderson joined at Dacca and reported whether the Bengal Government are prepared for this, Mr Jones being granted two months' leave for the present to recruit his health by change, of which he is in need.

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From G. P. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Keddahs, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 19—34, dated Molé, 9th August 1875.

I have the honor to make the following proposals regarding the disposal of the Keddah establishment from the 1st proximo, and to request you will favor me with instructions at your earliest convenience to enable me to carry out these measures, or such other as you may direct, by the close of this month.

2. I presume no *locum tenens* is to be appointed during my absence. I shall probably be able to return to Mysore by June next, as Keddah operations in Dacca will be over by that time, and will not re-commence till about November, which would give ample time for capturing and disposing of one or two herds of elephants here before my return to Dacca to complete the acting term up to February 1877.

3. Upon further consideration, and after consulting with Peshkar Mahabal Rao, whom I had suggested in letter No. 18—26½ of 26th ultimo, might be appointed to carry on the work to the end of this season, I would qualify that recommendation by proposing that Mahabal Rao should only be placed

in charge in case newly caught elephants are on hand when I leave, as in case elephants were caught after my departure the number of casualties which would undoubtedly occur in inexperienced hands would entail much loss, whilst the only object to be gained by going on with the work during my absence is the saving of a few months' delay, a minor consideration to that of the extra certainty of a capture being successfully and economically effected some 10 months later.

4. Presuming therefore that the work will close by the 31st instant unless elephants are captured before that time, in which case the establishment may be kept on some 3 months longer under Mahabal Rao, I beg to make the following propositions regarding the establishment, which is as per margin.

| | Salary Rs. |
|---|---|
| Overseer Jones ... | 100 |
| 2nd do Jones ... | 30 |
| Writer ... | 20 |
| 2 Peons at Rs. 10 ... | 20 |
| Daroga ... | 20 |
| Store-keeper ... | 10 |
| 5 Trackers at 8 Rs. each ... | 40 |
| 10 Trained hands at 6 Rs. each | 60 |

5. Overseer Jones' substantive appointment of Overseer in the Forest Department has never been held by him; it was conferred upon him after the capture of elephants last year. I would propose that Mr. Jones should be allowed to accompany me to Dacca. If Keddah operations are to commence again here in June next year, Mr. Jones would be required two months before hand to make arrangements for the work before my arrival, and as he is greatly in need of a change and would require two months' leave now to recruit himself in case of his not going to Dacca with me, he could only be employed for 5 months in the Forest Department; and as his pay would be equally an expense to the Mysore Government whether temporarily employed in the Forest Department, or at Dacca in learning more of the work in which it is probable he will be employed for several years to come, I submit that the expenditure would probably be more productive if applied as requested than were he employed in doing such work as the Forest Department might be able to find for him as a temporary measure. I shall also endeavour if Mr. Jones is permitted to go to Dacca, to have him brought on the strength of the Keddah establishment there and thus save to the Mysore Government the whole or a portion of his pay whilst employed out of the Province. If Mr. Jones only improved his knowledge of trying or treating elephants during his absence from Mysore, and saved one elephant that might otherwise die in the next catch in this Province, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 would be saved to Government; and as I am anxious to introduce the Bengal system of Keddahs hereafter, I think it highly desirable that Mr. Jones should also have the opportunity with myself of learning the work, as the good effect on the enterprize in Mysore hereafter would doubtless amply repay the expenditure.

6. Writer Sridhara Rao has been employed in the Keddahs since 11th July 1874. He was for 4 years Head Master of the Jahagirdar of Yellandur's School, but resigned that appointment to obtain Government employment. He is a good English scholar and attentive to duty, and I would beg to recommend him for any suitable post that may be vacant; he may be permanently employed as a Writer can always be obtained to take his place here.

7. The two Shikar peons can be temporarily dispensed with; one will accompany me to Dacca, the other can be provided for in Mysore till my return.

8. Mr. J. Jones' services were dispensed with from the beginning of this month.

9. I propose to leave Daroga Mahomed Mohadin to collect data of the movements of elephants in the Kakankote, Gundlupet and Coorg jungles until my return, as but little reliable information regarding these herds is to hand, and it is very necessary that their movements should be watched henceforward, as these jungles contain an immense number of elephants and will have to be worked hereafter; before which time their drinking places in the jungles, fords in the Kapini river, hot weather retreats, hill passes, &c., should all be ascertained, and at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem, as per margin, this information will all be collected before my return. Two junglemen on Rs. 6 each are necessary to accompany the Daroga, as less than three men cannot travel in the localities to be visited, and 3 Rs. a month will be allowed to him to make presents to Kurubas and others for assistance, of which expenditure he will keep a list. Mahomed Mohadin is a most able man for this description of work. He will submit fortnightly reports to me of his movements, and I would request he may be put under the Amildar in minor matters, as to receiving his pay, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daroga ... | Rs. | 20 | 0 0 |
| 2 Trackers at 6 ... | „ | 12 | 0 0 |
| Presents, &c. ... | „ | 3 | 0 0 |

10. Store-keeper Syed Budan will remain at Molé in charge of the stores and Government buildings, and to keep a register of the movements of the herds during my absence. For the latter purpose and to assist him in the charge of the buildings and to watch the jungles 4 trackers upon 3 Rs. each per month will be left ; the trackers have agreed to this amongst themselves as preferable to 2 being retained upon Rs. 6 each, as they will take alternate days, 2 each day to go through the jungles with the advantage of there being four of them on occasions of necessity. These men are the mainstay of the work here and cannot be dispensed with as also a Sholiga who lives at the entrance of the chief elephant pass in the hills, and who has done as good service in giving the first information of elephants descending the hills, and who will be retained on Rs. 3 for this purpose*. It is very necessary to keep an accurate record of the elephants' movements at all seasons. The Store-keeper will submit fortnightly reports to me at Dacca and should take the establishment for pay, &c. before the Amildar, and be under his orders in minor matters.

| * For Chamrajnagar Keddahs. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Store-keeper | ... | 15 |
| 4 Trackers | ... | 12 |
| 1 Sholiga | ... | 3 |
| | Total Rs .. | 30 |

11. The two trackers and 9 trained men, all jungle men living on the spot, can resume agricultural pursuits till my return.

12. The above proposals are in addition or supersession of those made in letter No. 18—26½, dated 26th ultimo, and I trust will meet with your approval ; orders at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige.

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No. 7135—Finl. 74, dated Bangalore, 7th December 1875.

Order thereon.—The proposals submitted by the Commissioner are generally approved, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes a reduced establishment, as marginally denoted, being formed with effect from the 1st September 1875, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

| | | Monthly Pay. |
|---|---|---|
| Daroga ... | ... | 20 |
| 2 Trackers at Rs. 6 each | ... | 12 |
| Presents ... | ... | 3 |
| Store-keeper ... | ... | 15 |
| 4 Trackers at Rs. 3 each | ... | 12 |
| 1 Sholiga ... | ... | 3 |
| | Total Rs..... | 65 |
| | Annual Cost Rs ..... | 780 |

2. While Keddah operations will be closed for the present, the Daroga and Store-keeper will be actively employed in the duties assigned to them as described in paras 9 and 10 of Mr. Sanderson's report, and will be required to submit fortnightly diaries of their proceedings, detailing such information as they may have been able to obtain, to the Commissioner's Office, for communication if deemed necessary to Mr. Sanderson.

3. The employment of Peshkar Mahabal Rao to supervise these proceedings in addition to his own duties seems to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to be unnecessary. The requisite control should be exercised by the Amildar, in subordination to the orders of the Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd December* 1875.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 118, G, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 885—Genl. 27 of the 3rd ultimo, forwarding for opinion, copy of observations of the Government of India, No. 2029, F, dated 31st March last, on the subject of a system of Life Assurance for Natives, to be established by Government.

2. I considered it expedient to obtain the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners, and annex, for ready reference, a precis of the replies received.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District considers that, for the following reasons, the introduction of the measure is inexpedient.

1*stly*. The Natives of India, as a rule, are very provident in their habits, and pay great attention to the wants and necessities of their aged or needy relatives.

2*ndly*. The Hindu Law regarding undivided families is in itself a sort of insurance. Natives always grudge payment of what they would consider heavy premiums, seeing the rate of interest they usually receive for their money.

3*rdly*. Natives would constantly make default in payment of such premiums, thereby creating dissatisfaction and suspicion.

4*thly*. The more careful class of them would not avail themselves of the proposed insurance at all, while on the contrary the improvident would look upon their policies as a sure means of being able to raise loans from money-lenders.

5*thly*. As regards the great bulk of Natives, no reliable information can be obtained regarding the health, constitution, age, or time of death, or even the identity and habits of would-be-Insurers.

6*thly*. Most serious litigation would arise consequent upon the appointment of trustees, who are necessary under a system of Life Assurance.

4. The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar and the Túmkúr Districts are both in favor of the measure; the former, Mr. Krishnaiengar, himself a Native of this Province, gives as his reasons:—

1*stly*. That from the Statistical Returns which have been regularly furnished for the past 6 years in this Province, the required information regarding the value of Native life can be obtained.

2*ndly*. That correct information as regards the age of Natives is obtainable from horoscopes, the genuineness of which may be considered unquestionable, as all the ceremonies, which Natives are required to perform, are based on these family records.

3*rdly*. That any measure that will prove beneficial to the people should not be postponed merely because it is doubtful, whether or not it would be appreciated by them, for as soon as the higher and influential classes take advantage of the scheme, others will follow their example, and the people will thus avail themselves gradually of the advantages of the measure.

4*thly*. That certificates of death can be easily obtained from the local authorities, in the same manner as is now done in the case of pensioners; and as regards persons in the service of Government the required information can be procured without difficulty.

5*thly*. That the public would certainly place greater confidence in an institution conducted by Government than in one established by private parties.

5. The Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner also considers the introduction of the system feasible on the following grounds:—

1*stly*. That correct data regarding the age of the higher or educated members of the Native community is obtainable from horoscopes, or family registers, and that more reliable information may gradually become available before the masses take advantage of a system of Life Assurance.

2*ndly*. That the fact of having Government as a surety will prevent any hesitation consequent upon the lowness of the rate of interest offered.

*3rdly.* That the measure will be successful as though progress will not be rapid at first, if Brahmans and Saukars lead, others will follow.

*4thly.* That reliable certificates of death can always be obtained. Though instances of the lives of Policy Holders being shortened may arise, as in England, but the fear of this contingency will not deter others willing to insure from so doing, it being moreover possible to recover any probable losses arising therefrom by charging a high rate of premium.

6. I am myself disposed to consider the statistical difficulty a minor one, as in the case of pensioners very little difficulty is experienced, and fraud is comparatively speaking rare. There is therefore no reason why additional obstacles should arise in the way of the proposed system of Life Assurance. The difficulty to my mind will be to induce a sufficient number to accept the innovation at once, as in the Mofussil especially, it will have like all other projects, whether for the benefit of the general community or not, to go through a long stage of suspicion—and the question is whether the experiment is sufficiently valuable in itself to justify Government in expending a large sum on the necessary establishments, in the hope thereby of gradually doing a fraction of the community a certain amount of moral and material good.

7. I believe that this question should be answered in the affirmative, and that the proposal is sufficiently valuable to justify the Government in adopting the suggestion, and I do not think that the apprehension regarding the shortening of life which possibly may arise in a few instances or the absence of correct vital statistics, should deter Government from giving this project a fair trial. Natives are too astute not to see its advantages clearly when once they come to understand the value of an assurance, and it will not only save many families belonging to the classes of which our public servants are composed, from falling into a position of abject poverty when the head of the family dies, but it will form another link between the Government and the people, which may make many a man, otherwise indifferent, alive to the value of upholding a Government in the maintenance of which he and his family may be said to possess a direct pecuniary interest.

8. Copies of the Deputy Commissioners' reports are appended in case the Chief Commissioner may wish to peruse them.

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From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 421—Genl. 179, dated Camp Hassan, 21th August 1875.

Major W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
Mr. C Runga Charlu.
" J. Lacey.
" F. C. Shanmugavelu Pille.
" Srinivas Rao.
" Vijayendra Rao.
" Sadu Rao.
Captain E. Shaw.

The Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2029, dated 31st March 1875, on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of the establishment by Government of a system of Life Assurance mainly for the Natives of India, having been forwarded to me for opinion with your docket No. 885—27 of 3rd May last, I have now the honor to submit replies in original from the Officers marginally noted to whom the Proceedings were circulated, with a short analysis of the views expressed by each.

2. Consequent on the temporary absence from Mysore of Major Hill, I consulted some of the leading members of the Native community, and recommended their holding one or more meetings that the proposals might be fully explained and discussed; and two meetings were accordingly held, the first in a private house, and the second at which I was present, and which was numerously attended in the Raja's School.

3. The meeting referred to lasted nearly three hours, and each proposal and objection were carefully read and explained, after which the opinions of individuals representing each section of the community were requested, and discussion invited.

4. Most of those present had already considered the subject, and there was less difficulty in conveying to their minds the object of life assurance than might have been expected; while on the whole, there appeared to be a very decided feeling in favor of the system as calculated to confer great benefits on families liable to be left entirely destitute by the death of the leading member.

5. The objections raised to the establishment of such an institution have been partially replied to in the letters of the officials, but there is no doubt of the facts—

*1st.* That Government has no statistics of the value of Native life.

*2nd.* That the data for the ascertainment of their ages are uncertain, and—

*3rd.* That at first the number of insurers would be small, compared with the total population.

6. It is to be regretted that periodical censuses were not undertaken at an earlier period, and that the registration of births and deaths has been left optional, as the returns of the past are worthless, a defect only to be remedied by ceasing to trifle with the matter any longer, and by introducing compulsory registration at once.

7. Most Natives believe that in the case of intending assurers, age could actually be ascertained from horoscopes, close enquiries, personal appearance, &c., in the case of Hindus, and from the Khajis in that of Muhammadans. The truth of this can only be determined by experiment, as no systematic attempt of the kind has hitherto been made. It is notorious that several Government officials on entertainment gave their ages as greater than they were in order to be entertained, and are now paying the penalty by being pensioned when under age, but the subject has not been followed up by testing the value of horoscopes as evidence of age. Owing to the ignorance, and suspicion of the uneducated classes, and of those not brought directly into contact with Europeans, it is to be presumed that the number of assurers at first would be small, but the principle of insurances as noticed by Mr. Vijayendra Rao is not absolutely unknown, and if I mistake not a Hindu Provident Society or Widows' Fund in some form exists or did exist at Bangalore. Opinions are unanimous that by Government undertaking the management of Life Insurance, and the responsibility of payments on the death of the assured, confidence would be inspired which could not be given to any Private Company; and from what I have heard stated, it appears to be tolerably certain that the number of assurers would steadily increase as the advantages of insuring became apparent.

8. Different views are expressed regarding the minimum and maximum for which any one individual might be allowed to insure his life, so as to secure to the poor Native a pittance for his survivors, and the middle class man a moderate competency for his family, and it appears to me that as there is so much uncertainty on this point, the minimum and maximum might be as well taken at Rs. 300 and Rs. 30,000 which were those agreed to at the Mysore meeting, as at any other of the sums mentioned.

| | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lacey | 500 | 50,000 |
| Mr. Srinivas Rao | 500 | 50,000 |
| Captain Shaw | 250 | 30,000 |
| Mr. Soob Rao | 250 | 50,000 |
| Mr. Ranga Charlu | 500 | 5,000 |

9. I will mention here a few additional proposals advocated by some of the Native speakers as desirable in any system of Life Assurance for their benefit.

That provisions be adopted similar to those of the Positive Life Assurance Company regarding premia for a term of years, with repayment of a moiety in case of inability to continue the payment and the issue of negotiable notes.

That the fine or penalty for non-payment of the premium on the specified date be moderate.

The grant of annuities if desired.

That Native females should be permitted to assure their own lives.

That policies should be exempt from liability to attachment and sale in satisfaction of Court decrees, and declared not liable to division under the operation of Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

10. There is no difference of opinion on the point whether Assurance should be confined to persons in Government service or open to all, it being considered that all without exception should be eligible.

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Analysis of the views expressed by the several Officers in the Ashtagram Division, on the subject of Life Assurance for the Natives.

Mr. Ranga Charlu observes that the proposed institution is not only highly desirable in itself, but it has for some time past begun to be felt as a real want, so much so that a large number of the population who are in the Government service as well as those employed in the various spheres of trade, public works, &c., will avail of the benefits of the proposed measure; although the fact that the great bulk of the population are agricultural, living in joint families in which the death of an individual does not bring about any considerable change of circumstances must always stand in the way of the system becoming a great national institution. He is of opinion that the minimum amount for which insurance may be granted should not be less than 500 Rs. and the maximum should not exceed Rs. 5,000, as it is amongst the well-to-do-classes who desire large insurances that life in this country is so uncertain that provisions should be made for two or three different rates for 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes of lives subject to revision or alteration as experience is acquired and that facility should be afforded for the payment of the premiums at the nearest Treasuries and delay in payment should not be too strictly visited.

Regarding age he remarks that the classes who insure are those most likely to possess horoscopes and they may be depended upon to give their age correctly when called upon to do so solemnly and in the face of the serious consequences which would attend the detection of falsehood at any time in the course of their lives.

As regards death he states that it can be easily ascertained from the necessary references from friends or other insurers without the necessity of insisting upon medical certificates.

Mr. Shanmugavelu Pille states that a system of Life Assurance like the one at present contemplated is highly desirable and suited to India, but it is not likely that the benefits derivable from such a measure will be understood and availed of by the majority of the population, and the practice carried on extensively before long. He observes that it is difficult to obtain correct information regarding the age for want of reliable family-records or registers, and that as a rule no Native will allow the corpse of his relative to be touched and examined by the Medical Officer.

The remarks of Mr. Srinivas Rao are more or less similar to the above.

Mr. Vijayendra Rao observes that with a profession exposed to the least number of accidental and sudden deaths and a good and healthy climate there can be no doubt that the lives of Natives are worth insuring, although the majority of the population are not as a rule disposed for any innovation or change in the existing state; the enlightened class will not scruple to avail themselves of the benefit of the proposed institution which will of course develope itself gradually.

As regards age he states that it can be ascertained from horoscope which is the only means available, while death-certificate may easily be obtained if the policy holders only have the ordinary prudence of adopting measures which would place the fact of deaths beyond doubt.

Mr. Soob Rao makes similar observations more or less, adding that the minimum rate of subscription may be reduced to Rs. 250; while Mr. Lacey states that as a body (except in the Presidency Towns) the Natives do not understand the principles of Life Assurance, and for many years to come it is doubtful whether they would take advantage of the institution to any great extent, and suggests that the rates of subscription to be charged for Native lives should be equal to if not higher than those charged for European and Eurasian lives. He considers that 500 and 50,000 Rs, are respectively very fair minimum and maximum sums for which any one individual might be allowed to insure his life, and apprehends that correct information regarding age as well as the death-certificate cannot be obtained without considerable difficulty.

In pointing out the difficulties with which the proposed measure is beset—namely, want of Native public opinion, the Hindu system of undivided families, the absence of reliable statistical data and information concerning the dates of births, the non-adoption of ordinary medical remedies by Natives—Major Hill submits that the time has arrived for ruling for the compulsory registration by the head of each household of all births and deaths and for the formation of a Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the Native as well as the European servants of Government; while Captain Shaw in recapitulating what the Native Assistants stated, observes that there is not the slightest doubt that the scheme is beneficial to all classes of Natives, but considerable difficulties lie in the way of obtaining accurate information regarding the value of Native lives, their age, evidence of death; and concludes that a project of this description would be more called for on behalf of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians.

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From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 316—Genl. 171, dated Shimoga, 28th August 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 885—27, dated 3rd May 1875, forwarding for my opinion, copy of correspondence regarding the establishment, by the Government of India, of a system of Life Assurance, mainly for the benefit of the Natives of India, and in reply to state that I assume that no European Officer of Government doubts that it would be good policy to set on foot an Institution which, in the words of Sir Richard Temple, would cause every Native who insured his life to feel himself in some degree bound up with the Government, would strengthen the hold of Government on certain classes of its subjects, and would constitute a beneficial tie between itself and them.

I therefore conclude that the object of this reference is to ascertain whether the difficulties which some have anticipated in the practical working of the scheme are perceived in other parts of India, and whether Native opinion is generally in favor of Life Assurance by the Government.

I beg to submit the *original reports and letters on the subject received from the District Officers, from which it will be seen that although the existence of the difficulties enumerated in the order of the Government of India is admitted, they are not considered to be insurmountable or grave enough to lead to the abandonment of a scheme, which appears to be regarded by Natives, who can understand it, with cordial approval.

* From Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, No. 508, dated 20th August 1875, with enclosure.

From Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, No. 334, dated 6th August 1875, with enclosures.

From Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, No. 281, dated 28th June 1875.

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd December 1875.*

From the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2706, dated Bangalore, 7th September 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memo of the 31st ultimo, requesting my opinion on the subject of establishing a State Life Assurance.

2. From the reports of the Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions and the opinions of the Native gentlemen whom they consulted, I entertain no doubt that a system of State Life Assurance would be very acceptable to the Native community of the better classes in Mysore, and particularly to Government officials who may be said to represent the more enlightened of their countrymen and who being on fixed salaries of comparatively small amount have seldom the means of accumulating sufficient funds for the maintenance of their families after their death.

3. The extension of Assurances to other than Government servants might be considered hereafter, but while the average duration of Native life appears to be still an unsolved problem, and there are one or more Insurance Societies which accept such lives, it seems inexpedient, if not undesirable, that the Government should interfere with private enterprize and embark on such a vast undertaking, more particularly as the difficulty of identifying insurers and their nominees would be greater among Natives unconnected with the Government.

4. The form of Assurance which seems best suited to the circumstances of the case is that of a Policy stipulating to pay a certain sum, once for all, to the heirs, administrators, or assigns, at the death of the insured. Annuities payable periodically during the life-time of the nominees would necessitate their personal identification by the disbursing officer on each occasion of payment, and would add to the ever-growing host of pensioners, entailing additional labor on the Public Treasuries and probably additional expense to the Government.

5. I am not in a position to offer any decided opinion as to the rates of premia that may safely be adopted for Native lives, but as the Government do not desire to make a Life Assurance Department a source of public income and would probably look only for immunity from loss, there cannot be a doubt that the premia might be regulated on a scale considerably below that of ordinary Life Insurance Societies, which have to pay dividends out of premia to their shareholders. To meet extraordinary demands a reserve fund formed out of surplus income would be necessary for several years, until the rates of insurance were adequately tested and re-adjusted to the ascertained value of Native life, but no capital would be needed when there is a Government guarantee. I note in the margin the rates of premia charged by two well established Insurance Societies—One the "Universal" has the guarantee of a capital belonging to a proprietary body distinct from the Policy holders and receiving dividends out of the general profits of the society. The other the "Equitable" is based on the mutual insurance principle, the Policy holders form the society, there are no other shareholders, and the profits which arise mainly from premia and partly from investments of surplus funds are the property of the Policy-holders. Both these Societies make large returns to the insured out of such profits—the "Universal" by a reduction of 50 per cent of the original premia to Policy holders of 6 years standing, the "Equitable" 60 per cent to those of 5 years standing. The premia rates of the latter it will be observed are considerably less than those of the "Universal" *i. e.* about 10 per cent at the age of 20, 15 per cent at the age of 40, and nearly 18 per cent at 60; and yet the "Equitable" makes a return of 10 per cent more on its Policies than the "Universal" and that after 5 instead of 6 years.

*Annual Premium to secure Rs.* 1,000 *on Civil European Lives.*

| Age. | Universal. | Equitable. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 42 | 38 | 4 |
| 25 | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 30 | 48 | 43 | 5 |
| 35 | 53 | 46 | 7 |
| 40 | 59 | 50 | 9 |
| 45 | 66 | 56 | 10 |
| 50 | 74 | 63 | 11 |
| 55 | 87 | 72 | 15 |
| 60 | 103 | 85 | 18 |

6. I am not aware if either of these Societies is prepared to accept Native lives on any terms. Their tables, from which I have quoted, are computed for Ordinary European risks in India. The "Equitable" charges a rate of seven years more than the insurer's age in the case of Eurasians after 40, but the "Universal makes no such distinction. Assuming that the value of Native life is certainly no worse than 50 per cent below that of European life in India, it will be seen from the reduction of 60 per cent in premia which the "Equitable" can afford to give, that its rates of premia would afford an ample security against loss if adopted for Native lives. Should such a table be adopted it might be accompanied with the promise of a suitable reduction of premia after a quin-quennial valuation, should the working of the institution result in a surplus. I need hardly remark that insufficient rates resulting in loss and ultimately enhanced rates might be fatal to the success of even a Government Institution.

7. Should the Government determine on establishing a Life Insurance Department for their servants, I presume it would not be confined to Natives, but if Europeans and Eurasians were eligible, they would expect to be admitted on better terms, and it would be advisable, therefore, for some years at least, to keep separate accounts for the two classes.

The papers accompanying your memo are herewith returned.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd December 1875.*

ORDERED, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India, Financial Department.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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No. 7380.
56, F.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *22nd December* 1875.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In forwarding for submission to His Excellency the President in Council, copies of the letters marginally noted from the Commissioners of Divisions, whose opinions have been consulted relative to the question referred to in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2029, dated 31st March 1875, as to the establishment of a system of Life Assurance for the benefit of Natives under Government auspices, I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to state that the proposal to establish a Life Assurance for Natives of India, on the conditions suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, seems a most desirable one, on the ground mainly that he considers it of great political importance to attach to the Government as large a number of the Native population as possible, and that this cannot be better done, than by making their pecuniary interests dependent upon the Government.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 118, dated 23rd June 1875.
From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 421—179, dated 24th August 1875.
From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 316—171, dated 26th August 1875.

2. There appears to be a general agreement among the Native gentlemen consulted that the institution of a Government Insurance Office will be regarded as a boon, and considering that so far as the insurers would be concerned, the establishment of such an office by Government would provide them with a certain means of leaving a provision for their families absolutely, without any risk, such as would occur in the case of a private Insurance Office, or as at present, in the investment of their own accumulations, it is not surprising that that opinion is so favorable.

3. It is probable that among the higher and more enlightened classes of the community, the institution would be resorted to for the reasons above indicated, *viz.*, that it would provide a safer investment for their wealth and savings, than could otherwise be secured. To make the measure a success, however, it would be necessary that it should be in the true sense popular, and from what is known of the habits of the large majority of the people, it is more than doubtful whether they would make use of the institution to any considerable extent. Moreover the circumstance that the great bulk of the population belong to the agricultural class, who live in joint families, in which the death of an individual brings about no considerable change of circumstances, would tend to narrow the area within which recourse would be had to the institution. This would be an evident objection to the popular character of the measure, but would not, in Mr. Dalyell's opinion, outweigh the positive advantages to be derived from it.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would recommend that the amount to be insured for be restricted to sums ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, and that the system of the Positive Assurance Society, comprising the issue of negotiable notes for every premium paid, be adopted.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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# PART I.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

### A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Index Nos. of the Proceedings. | Subject. | Nos and Dates of Proceedings. | Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India. | Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings. | Page. |
| 1 to 2 | *Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts.* Passing orders on a reference from Nagar Commissioner relative to certain relief to be afforded to the ryots and detailing points on which information should be furnished by the Commissioner when submitting his general report on the condition of the taluks threatened with drought. | No. 7050—147, dated 1st Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3 to 4 | *Assistant Commissioners.* Extending the authority conferred upon this class of Officers in the Nagar Division in respect of the appointment and dismissal of peons, &c., to the Assistant Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions. | No 7117—158, dated 6th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 2 |
| 5 to 6 | *"Secret Service Money Inam and Charity Fund" in the Town of Mysore.* Communicating orders on the subject to Ashtagram Commissioner. | No. 156, dated 17th Dec 1875. | ... | ... | 3 |
| 7 to 8 | *Report by Nagar Commissioner on the condition of the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts.* Passing orders on the same. | No. 7291—152, dated 18th Dec. 1875. | ... | *Vide* Index Nos. 1 & 2 of this statement | 4 to 7 |
| 9 to 10 | *Silk of the Tasar and other wild spinning worms of India.* Forwarding copy of Government of India Resolution on the subject to Deputy Commissioners of Districts with instructions. | No. 7308—162, dated 20th Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 8 to 12 |
| 11 to 12 | *Amrut Mahal Bulls.* Deciding that the present practice of supplying 4 year old bulls for breeding purposes be continued. | No. 7297—161, dated 20th Dec. 1875. | ... | .. | 12 to 14 |
| 13 to 14 | *Temple Servants.* Authorizing certain Officers to grant them leave. | No. 7385—262, dated 22nd Dec. 1875. | ... | ... | 15 |
| 15 to 16 | *Supervision of the Dispensary at Hunsúr.* Forwarding to Ashtagram Commissioner, copy of a communication from the Madras Government on the subject, and intimating that an allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be disbursed to the Assistant Apothecary placed in charge of the work. | No. 7385—262, dated 22nd Dec. 1875. | ... | *Vide* Progs for October 1875, Part 1, "General," Index Nos. | 15 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,*
*1st December* 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 4, dated 18th November 1875, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.

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No. 7050—GENL. 147, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—On a consideration of the circumstances represented in the foregoing letter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorize the Deputy Commissioners of the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts to remit, either wholly or partially as circumstances may justify, the Government demand on account of Hulbanni during the current year's settlement in those Districts. In order that the ryots may profit by this concession, special precautions should be taken by the Officers making the annual settlement to explain it to the villagers concerned.

2. With regard to ryots' contributions to tank works, Mr. Dalyell directs that their collection in particular cases be deferred during the present year, and the Commissioner is requested to submit a list of tanks in which the incidence of the contributions promised is sufficiently heavy to warrant the temporary suspension of the demand, while the season prospects remain so unfavorable as at present.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that in submitting his general report on the condition of the taluks threatened with drought, Major Campbell will supply information on the following points :—

(1). The area and population of the country in which the staple food of the people is likely to be reduced to little over a quarter crop.

(2). Whether the similar crop last year was a specially heavy one, and what proportion of it generally was retained in the locality.

(3). Whether the population of the affected area raise their own food-supply, or whether any importation from outside takes place in ordinary years. Mr. Dalyell is informed that in some parts of the Province, the heavy rains of last year inundated the under-ground grain stores and that much of the supply was in consequence destroyed. It should be stated whether this was the case in the taluks under reference.

(4). The extent of land under cultivation in the Chitaldroog District up to the end of October in the present year, and at the same period last year with detail, if available, of the nature of the crop planted (whether (1) rice, (2) dry grain food crops or (3) other descriptions).

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires lastly, that the Commissioner will be careful to report upon the condition of the affected districts as regards drinking and domestic water supply both for the people and cattle, and that prompt measures be taken to provide, as far as practicable, for a probable scarcity by deepening wells, wherever the need of doing so may be shewn.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th December* 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 452—187, dated 7th September 1875, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

No. 7117—GENL. 158, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6933—79, dated 21st December 1874, the Offg. Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the authority conferred upon Assistant Commissioners in the Nagar Division in respect to the appointment and dismissal of peons, &c. attached to their establishments under the orders of 16th June 1868, to the Assistant Commissioners in the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions. In the case of Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions this authority may be exercised in respect of all Taluk employés (other than Shekdars) whose pay does not exceed Rs. 12 per mensem.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 87, P, dated Bangalore, 16th September 1875.

I am directed by the Offg. Chief Commissioner to submit for the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council the following particulars in connection with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, contributed by the Mysore State for the maintenance of a charitable fund in the Town of Mysore under the designation of the "Secret Service Money Inam and Charity Fund."

2. The records of the Office do not shew when or on what authority this fund was originally established, but in the year 1843, subsequent to the abolition of the office of Resident at Mysore, the question of its continuance was referred to the Government of India, who sanctioned its maintenance in Foreign Department Despatch No. 885 of the 29th May 1843. The fund has been hitherto appropriated towards (1) the payment of compassionate allowances to the old servants of the Residency, (2) the distribution weekly of grain to the poor, and (3) the granting of temporary relief to indigent travellers (European and East Indian) and others in need of it.

3. The recipients of stipends from this fund were in the first instance old servants of the Residency Department or their widows, and from reference to the list, it appears that the oldest of the present recipients dates her pension from the time of the Resident (Colonel Fraser) about 1834—35. The grants in the other cases have been made in more recent years from 1854 downward.

4. On these circumstances being brought to his notice by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in August last year, Sir Richard Meade while unwilling to interfere with a practice of long standing recognized the objections which existed to the present mode of allotting stipends from the fund, and directed that no such grants should be made in future without reference to the Chief Commissioner.

5. It appears to the Offg. Chief Commissioner that having regard to the circumstances of Mysore, the ancient capital of the Province, with a population of 57,000, where up to the decease of the late Maharaja in 1868, the poorest could always expect casual relief from His Highness' bounty which was only too lavishly bestowed, the necessity of maintaining a small fund, such as that under reference, for the benefit of those who are absolutely dependent upon private charity or upon the State for the means of existence, cannot be disregarded. It is essential however that the mode of administering it should be revised, and if His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the continued maintenance of the fund under altered conditions, the Offg. Chief Commissioner proposes to reorganize it in the following manner. (1) To remove from the list of stipendiaries all admissions made since 1st January 1870 (of whom there are only four) with a gratuity of 6 months' pension payable from the present accumulated savings. All other stipendiaries will continue to receive the pensions for their life time, and will be registered, with all particulars for identification, in the Town Magistrate's Office, and inspected half-yearly. (2) To prescribe that in lieu of stipends already interdicted, a fixed number of persons who are suitable objects of systematic relief, such as the very aged, blind, cripples and otherwise helpless persons, shall be admitted to the fund and receive thence a weekly dole of raw grain with annas in cash for purchase of firewood and other extras. (3) The fund to be

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th December* 1875.

aced under the direct charge of the Amildar of Mysore, and under the control of a committee comed of the Deputy Commissioner, Town Magistrate and other Officers, who may appoint a Writer on salary not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem chargeable to the Fund, for the purpose of keeping the ccounts, &c.

6. I am desired to add that a similar institution, known as the Langarkhana at Bangalore which ceives a monthly allowance of Rs. 150 from the Mysore State, is conducted on the principles above desribed, and as from long experience these have been found well adapted to the object of providing for the gent necessities of the very poor, without encroaching on the sphere of private charity, the Officiating hief Commissioner desires to submit them for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

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From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 2440, dated Fort William, the 4th December 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Offg. Secretary's letter No. 87, dated 16th September 1875, on the subject of the allowance of Rs. fifty per mensem, contributed by the Mysore State for the maintenance of a charitable fund in the Town of Mysore under the designation of the "Secret Service Money Inam and Charity Fund."

2. After full consideration of your proposals for the re-organization of this fund, the Honorable the President in Council is of opinion that it would be preferable to abolish the fund altogether, granting to present incumbents for life the stipends which they now receive, and charging such stipends to the general revenues of the Mysore State, but making no new admissions to the list of stipendiaries.

3. The second and third objects to which the fund has hitherto been devoted, namely, the weekly distribution of grain to the poor, and the granting of temporary relief to indigent travellers (European and East Indian) and to others in need of it, appear to His Honor in Council to be legitimate objects of private, rather than public, charity. As, however, the present arrangement has continued for so long a time, and its sudden cessation might result in hardship, His Honor in Council considers that the Deputy Commissioner should be allowed for the present to charge on this account up to a fixed sum in his contingent bills for the period of a year, the sum thus charged being diminished by one half the next year, after which the whole should cease.

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No. 156, Genl., dated Bangalore, 17th December 1875.

Order thereon.—Under the orders of the Government of India the stipends aggregating Rs. 34 per mensem, at present enjoyed by the persons named in the margin, will be continued to them for life only. No additions will be made to the list.

| | Stipend. |
|---|---|
| 1. Lakshmibayi | Rs. 7 0 0 |
| 2. Janubi | „ 3 0 0 |
| 3. Silarbi | „ 3 0 0 |
| 4. Lingi | „ 3 0 0 |
| 5. Alemiya | „ 3 0 0 |
| 6. Channa | „ 3 0 0 |
| 7. Venkati | „ 1 8 0 |
| 8. Lakshmi | „ 1 8 0 |
| 9. Chanviri | „ 2 0 0 |
| 10. Gulam Mahomed | „ 4 0 0 |
| 11. Hutchi | „ 3 0 0 |
| | Rs. 34 0 0 |

2. The weekly dole of Rs 3, or Rs. 156 annually, will be continued for one year from 1st January 1876, and will be diminished by one half during the following year, after which it will cease. The distribution will be made under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and will be entered in the contingent bill of his Office.

3. The balance unexpended from the Secret Service Fund, amounting on 30th June 1875 to Rs. 391—9—7, will be paid into the Treasury and credited to the State.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th December 1875.*

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner o Mysore, General Department, No. 523—Genl. 276, dated Shimoga, 6th December 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Ord No. 7050—147, dated 1st instant, and in reply thereto and in continuation of my letter, Circuit No. dated 18th November, to submit the following report.

Para 2 of Proceedings—Ryots' contributions to tanks.

2. I enclose a statement shewing the contributions promised in the Chitaldroog District and the Channagiri Taluk of the Shimoga District. I would recommend the contribution being suspended every case in which it cannot be collected without having recourse to coercive measures. For as the works cannot be put in hand till the contributions are paid, their commencement will be postponed at time when it is of the utmost importance to give relief to the laboring classes.

Para 3, clause 1.—The area and population of the country in which there will be little over a quarter crop of the staple food.

3. This information cannot be given with even approximate correctness. The condition of the crop varies not only in each Taluk and Magani but in each village, and even in adjoining fields a very perceptible difference is frequently apparent. I have satisfied myself on this point by inspecting fields on which crops were standing and by examining stacks on fields which had lately been reaped. Some of the reasons for this are—First, different soils. Second, different localities, such as high lying and low lying lands. The fields situated in hollows accumulating and retaining moisture, Third-different times of sowing. Some crops were too far advanced to receive so much benefit from the rains which fell in certain places in October, as those in other places. Fourth, the means of irrigating dry crops from wells, which of course vary.

4. The result is that with a few favorable exceptions there is not a village throughout the Chitaldroog District excluding perhaps the Kankuppa Taluk in which the out-turn has not varied from a full 16 anna crop to a one anna crop or less. I have not had the good fortune to find a single village in which some fields were not entirely unproductive. In some localities they were ploughed but not sown.

5. I do not regard this state of things as worse than if I were able to describe the area of extreme scarcity as limited to a certain number of Taluks or to certain Maganis in each Taluk. That is, that within such limits there could be no hope of more than a quarter crop at the best. This would mean actual famine in those localities.

6. Although the supplies of ragi and cholam offered for sale are reported to be small and sometimes with difficulty obtained, these grains are to be had at nearly equal prices all over the District. Ragi varying from 23 to 28, and cholam from 20 to 24 seers the rupee. These rates do not yet approach famine prices, but it can hardly be hoped that they will remain long at these figures.

Para 3, clauses 2 and part of 3.

7. The ragi and cholam crop of last year was unfortunately not a specially heavy one on account of excessive rain. I everywhere met with the complaint that a large portion of what the people were able to retain was destroyed by their grain-pits being flooded with water. This was the invariable answer of the ryots whenever I assumed in conversation with them that they had no reason to complain of last year's harvest.

Para 3, clause 3.

8. In ordinary years the ryots of the Chitaldroog District raise their own food-supply, and do not import.

Para 3, clause 4.—The extent of land under cultivation in the end of October in this and in last year with nature of crop.

9. It would be difficult to collect this information, especially with reference to the present year; for much land which is entered in the accounts as taken up has not been cultivated owing to the deficient rain-fall.

10. The accompanying statement will shew the ryotwar demand* for last year, and after deducting land resigned in this year, the balance† will be the demand for land in occupation at the end of October this year.

Rs. 6,96,064.
Rs. 6,85,079.

Para 4.

11. The water-supply available for domestic use and for cattle at each village which I have visited has been carefully investigated by me, and the Amildars were directed on the spot to prepare estimates for deepening and restoring in some cases and for constructing new wells in other places. I have also urged the Deputy Commissioner to give his attention to this subject, and I hope that the receipt shortly of estimates and notifications of sanction will shew that this important duty has not been lost sight of.

12. The wells in many villages are in a very decayed condition, the ryots having done nothing to keep them in order. It is difficult to devise sanitary measures for an irregularly built and badly located village; but the water-supply can at least be improved, and I would advocate a register of village wells being opened by Amildars which should shew the present state of each, and their condition should be a subject of enquiry every year by District and Taluk officials, the result being mentioned in the yearly report.

13. With regard to relief measures—Although it is probable that in some quarters, the cooly or day laborer class are beginning to feel the want of the usual amount of work provided for them at harvest time, there will be occupation for the majority in the fields, on roads and on works of irrigation in progress in the ordinary course until the beginning of January. If I would wish it to be inferred that after that time special relief works must be provided to avert the sufferings of famine, I feel that I undertake a great responsibility, for to prepare and to "set out" such extra work, the establishments of other Districts must be indented upon and their useful projects interfered with and delayed. The Chief Commissioner is doubtless aware by experience of the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty the real condition of the people in any tract of country and what their resources are—whether they are likely to tide over a difficulty, or whether it will be unexpectedly found that they are collapsing under it. In the present case the signs of coming distress are sufficiently threatening to justify me in asking permission to direct the Assistant Surveyors in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, and as many Mestris as can be conveniently spared, to proceed to Chitaldroog and place themselves under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of setting out such simple repairs to tanks and wells as can be easily supervised and checked by the local authorities.

14. Referring to the works which should be now in progress under budget provision, I beg to append for the Chief Commissioner's information extract (para 5 to the end) of a letter addressed by me to the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog on the 29th of last month. From this it will be seen that nearly one lack of rupees have been provided for expenditure in that District for this year; and if all the Departments concerned are active in pushing forward their operations, the distribution of the greater part of this sum should in itself constitute a measure of great relief. I trust that the Officers of other Departments will be careful and punctual in affording to the Deputy Commissioner all the assistance and the information he will require in preparing the statement which I have called for in para 5. If similar information is sent in from week to week, it will be very useful in enabling us to judge of the measure of relief which each taluk and each village near the works in progress is receiving; and if this relief appears sufficient, special attention can be directed to providing work for those out-of-the-way villages whose inhabitants will not labor at a greater distance than a day's journey from homes, even to save their lives.

15. I ought to make some observations on the subject of remission of revenue and postponement of khists. I need not say how numerous have been the petitions made for concessions of this kind both in person and in writing. With reference to the postponement of khists, some have applied to be permitted to pay the two last later in the year than February and March, on the ground that by that time they will be able to calculate the prospects of next year's crop and induce the saukars to make advances thereupon.

16. If any concession is made it would certainly be better to make it in this way than by postponing the levy of the first two instalments, for which money is more likely to be forthcoming than if their collection were delayed.

17. With regard to any measure of this kind or the remission of any portion of the Government demand, the District Officer should of course enquire into the merits of each individual case. That

instances of entire loss of crop and complete impoverishment from this cause and from the destruction of cattle by disease and starvation are taking place and will cry loudly for consideration, I have not, from what has come under my observation, the least doubt.

18. I may mention that when I asked some well-to-do ryots of the Davangere Taluk how the present scarcity compared with the famine of 1866-67, they replied that the troubles of that year did not affect them in a great degree as the cotton trade and cultivation had given them plenty of money.

19. Adverting again to the question of pushing on works already provided for in the budget. While the District Authorities will be much occupied in supervising the expenditure of local fund money and of any additional grant which may be made for tanks and wells, it will be necessary for the Irrigation Department to judge whether it will not require help in carrying on some of its large projects especially in the Dodéri Taluk. I have requested the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation to urge forward the execution of these works, and have promised the co-operation of the Revenue Authorities. That co-operation the Deputy Commissioner will no doubt afford to the best of his ability, but some further increase may be required in the supervising and directing agency.

20. There has been a considerable failure in the harvest in some parts of the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks, as great indeed as in portions of the Chitaldroog District. I had an opportunity of observing this on my way back to Shimoga from Harihar, *viâ* Honnali. There are some road projects being prepared for both these taluks which will give employment to a number of people.

21. I take this opportunity of requesting the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the temporary entertainment of a Mutsaddi on 15 rupees for the Maramat Department of the Chitaldroog District Office, as referred to in *para 11 of my letter to the Deputy Commissioner, copy of which is enclosed.

* See Extract.

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Statement shewing the Contributions promised by Ryots for sanctioned works.

| Head of Service. | Sub-Head of Service. | Authority sanctioned. | District. | Taluk. | Name of the work. | Amount of estimate including contribution. | Contribution. In labor. | Contribution. In money. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial Funds. | Repairs, Agricultural. | Chief Commissioner & Superintending Engineer. | Chitaldroog. | Dodéri | Feeder from Chinna Hagri to Hirikere Tank | 16,815 | ... | 1,000 | *Appropriated for the year. |
| | | | | Chitaldroog & Davangere... | Bharamsagar series of tanks ... .. | 13,316 | ... | 710 | |
| | | | | Hiriyur | Dharmapur Tank No. 129 ... ... | 1,149 | .. | 290 | |
| | | | | Davangere | Naraganhalli Tank No. 64 ... ... | 1,557 | ... | 627 | |
| | | | | Chitaldroog | Kadabankatte Tank No. 6 ... ... | *134 | ... | 30 | |
| | | Deputy Commissioner. | Shimoga. | Channagiri | Kundur Dodkere No. 3 ... ... | 928 | 463 | ... | |
| | | | | Do | Repairing Dodkere No. 282 ... ... | 351 | 100 | ... | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Simirkere No. 255 ... ... | 500 | 253 | ... | |
| | | | Chitaldroog. | Hiriyur | Do. Katnayikankere No. 35 ... | 156 | ... | 39 | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Dindvarakere No. 33 ... | 200 | ... | 50 | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Melgondanhalli Tank No. 34 ... | 200 | ... | 50 | |
| | | | | Pavagada | Do. Palvalli Tank No. 279 ... | 231 | ... | 231 | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Korikalkere No. 475 ... | 199 | ... | 61 | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Kadagancharlu Tank, No. 109. | 162 | ... | 50 | |
| | | | | Davangere | Do. Avergere No. 10 ... ... | 490 | ... | 114 | |
| | | | | Kankuppa | Do. Mustagarhalli Tank, No. 15 ... | 191 | ... | 16 | |
| | | | | Do | Do. Chadragolla Tank No. 31 ... | 183 | ... | 63 | |
| | | | | | | 36,752 | 816 | 3,331 | |
| District Funds. Mis. Public Improvements. | | Commissioner. | Shimoga. | Channagiri. | Constructing well at Kundur ... ... | 258 | ... | 125 | |
| | | | | | Do. at Kattalgere ... | 325 | ... | 125 | |

No. 7291—GENL. 152, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the Commissioner's proposal to suspend the collection of contributions only in cases in which they cannot be realized without recourse to coercive measures, would tend to create confusion in the accounts besides giving room for fraud on the part of subordinate officials, and he is accordingly pleased to authorize the suspension, for the space of one year, of the collection, in the case of all the tanks enumerated in the statement received from the Commissioner. In the event of these funds or any portion of them being required at once, the amount can be made available by a temporary transfer from the Irrigation Cess Fund of the Chitaldroog District.

2. With reference to para 9, the Officiating Chief Commissioner remarks that survey form *No. 6 of the village accounts gives the area of land cultivated with each description of crop in fractional parts of a rupee, and desires that the information called for in clause 4 of para 3 of Order No. 7050—147, dated 1st December 1875, may be furnished from the data supplied by this form.

*Register of Inspected fields.

3. Mr. Dalyell is glad to observe that the matter of restoring and deepening wells in villages is receiving attention, and approves of the measures adopted by the Commissioner for the purpose.

4. The proposal made in para 12 of the Commissioner's letter on the subject of opening a register of wells in each village is sanctioned. In addition to other details to be entered in this register, a remark should be made opposite to each well as to whether it is potable and contains good drinking water, since this information will be useful in drawing up any sanitary rules for these villages.

5. The transfer of the available Surveyors and Mestris from the Kadur and Shimoga Districts to Chitaldroog is sanctioned temporarily, but the condition of some parts of the Shimoga District as reported by the Commissioner makes it doubtful whether this will be practicable in that District except to a very limited extent.

6. The proposal submitted by the Commissioner demi-officially regarding the appointment of a few well-selected officials as Revenue Inspectors, to be specially employed in supervising relief works in those taluks, where the principal operations are being carried on, is fully approved by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, and it is requested that the details of the proposed measure may be submitted without delay for formal sanction.

7. The temporary appointment of a Mutsaddi on Rs. 15 per mensem to aid in the Maramat Department of the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's Office is sanctioned provisionally, pending the result of a reference which has been already separately made to the Deputy Commissioner regarding the appointment of an additional Accountant in his Office, in connection with the District Funds.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th December* 1875.

Nos. $\frac{5}{156\text{-}165}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 23rd November* 1875.

[FIBRES AND SILK.]

READ the following papers on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India :—

Letters to the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Nos. 244 and 246, dated the 26th and the 28th September 1872.
Letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Nos. 1234-63 and 1733-88, dated the 12th April 1873 and the 28th May 1873.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 23rd June 1873.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated the 11th March 1875.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated the 17th June 1875.

READ also the following correspondence relative to the experiments conducted by Captain Coussmaker in the matter :—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4128-113C., dated the 24th October 1872.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4197-153, dated the 26th December 1872.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2754, dated the 23rd September 1874.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1520, dated the 19th May 1875.
Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 55, dated the 4th June 1875.

RESOLUTION.

For some years past the attention of Government and of private individuals has been given to the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, the most important of these being the tasar (*Antheræa Paphia* and other varieties.).

2. The worm abounds in most forest tracts in India. Mr. Geoghegan (page 110 of his Account of Silk in India) says that it is found "in the Sub-Himalayan tracts almost throughout the extent of the range, through the hills from Assam to Chittagong, in the Sundarbans, everywhere in the great belt of hill and forest inhabited by the Santal, the Kol, the Khond, and the Gond, in the Western Ghâts, and in portions of the Madras Presidency." Captain Coussmaker says he has found it in the jungles between Tanna and Ankola (Bombay Presidency), a distance of 330 miles, and he has reared the worm successfully in the three districts of Satara, Kolhapur and Dharwar. The worm also abounds in the tract between the Burrakar and the Soane (Bengal Presidency), a tract of country measuring 200 miles in length by 80 miles in width, and it is largely distributed in the districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot and in the Jummoo territory.

3. Hitherto the worm has ordinarily been confined to the jungles, but Captain Coussmaker's and other experiments seem to prove that it is quite capable of domestication. Its habitat, however, is undoubtedly the jungle tracts, and, owing to this and to the collection of the cocoons having hitherto been left entirely to certain classes of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the forests, there are no accurate data on which to found an estimate of the supply available. It seems clear, however, that even now the supply is more than equal to even a greatly increased demand, and that this supply is capable of indefinite extension.

4. At present there is practically no demand in the European market for this silk, except in the shape of fabrics prepared in this country, and for these the demand is limited. Whether it is possible to create a sufficiently large demand to remunerate outlay on the part of Government is a question which cannot yet be positively answered, but the probabilities are in favor of the creation of such a demand if certain difficulties hereafter to be described can be overcome.

5. In 1872, Captain Coussmaker, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey, who had for some years given his attention to this matter, had some tasar silk reeled off and woven into fabrics, under his superintendence in the Dharwar jail. Samples of these fabrics were sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and were sent by them for report to Calcutta where the samples, especially a twilled kind, were much approved. In connection with the report on these samples, it was stated to the Government of India that certain difficulties connected with the reeling and

dyeing of the silk which had hitherto operated to prevent the creation of a regular and extensive trade in tasar silk had recently been overcome in Italy. Copies of the papers were sent to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal and the Central Provinces for information. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces having asked to be furnished with particulars of the process of the reeling and dyeing said to have been discovered, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was requested, in despatch No. 6, dated the 23rd June 1873, to cause enquiries to be made in England and the large centres of silk manufacture on the Continent, and to communicate the results. While this enquiry was being originated by the Government of India, Captain Coussmaker went on leave to England, proposing, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, to devote some time to enquiries into the subject.

6. A reply to the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now been received, and the result of Captain Coussmaker's enquiries has also been embodied in a letter to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy has been communicated to the Government of India. The outcome of the researches made is as follows :—

From the papers received from the Secretary of State, it appears—

(i)—That a person at Lyons, unnamed, holding the position of chief chemist to the firm of Guinon and Picard, manufacturers of chemical products at Lyons, has discovered how to reel and dye tasar silk. The reeling process, he states, is thoroughly inexpensive. He has submitted samples of the results of his process to Mr. Haden, British Vice-Consul at Lyons, and this gentleman pronounces them to be "really remarkable," adding that "he has reason to believe that if experiments carried on under inspection resulted in similar success, the Government of India would possess the information it desires." The dyeing process the inventor declares to be absolutely successful, "except as to one point which he thinks could be satisfactorily dealt with." The inventor has patented his processes in France, and would require similar protection in Italy, Great Britain and India, before doing anything for the Government of India. He declines to come to India, and he expects a fixed sum (not stated) for communicating and practically demonstrating all he knows about the matter.

(ii)—The Vice-Consul at Lyons has also been in communication with a person named Chalon, a worker in velvet at Beaurepaire in the Department of the Isére, who professes that he can reel off a thread a thousand mètres (nearly 1,100 yards) in length from the unpierced cocoon. This person also requires a fixed sum before imparting the secret of his process. The Vice-Consul adds that this is probably the process to which the Government of India referred in its letter to the Secretary of State.

(iii)—The Consul at Genoa has been in communication with, amongst others, Mr. Mylins, a silk manufacturer at Buffalora, who has tried experiments in a small way, but without much success. He says, however, that no serious trials have yet been made with tasar, and expresses his willingness if the Government of India will send him a parcel of cocoons to make a series of experiments with them. The Consul says that Mr. Mylins' standing and reputation are unexceptionable and his works on a large scale.

(iv)—The Consul has also heard of an invention patented jointly by Mr. Gaddum of Latour, and Mr. Bosshardt of Turin for carding the silk produced from difficult cocoons. It appears that tasar cocoons have been successfully treated by this process.

(v)—Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, states that he has discovered a way of dyeing tasar silk in brilliant colors and of giving it the lustre of Chinese silk. Mr. Wardle is ready to continue his experiments and also to teach his process to natives of India. It is not stated whether this gentleman is ready to come to India and on what terms, but the Secretary of State has asked to be furnished with samples of dye-stuffs, and of tasar and other wild silks, so that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments. Local Governments have been asked to supply these samples.

7. Captain Coussmaker's enquiries in regard to reeling in England have been unsuccessful. Messrs. Mason and Company, silk spinners, have bought this and other wild silks as "waste" and have carded it, and Messrs. Lister and Company of Bradford, are ready to take a large supply of pierced cocoons for the same purpose, converting them into spun silk, but no English manufacturers seem to have attempted or to be disposed to attempt the reeling of the unpierced cocoon. But Captain Coussmaker succeeded, by the good offices of Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, in inducing an Italian spinner to try experiments, with the result that the silk can, it is stated, be reeled at a cost of something over £2 per cwt. of cocoons. If this is actually the case, the rate is extremely low, but there is probably some mistake in the figures. The firm, which is not named, say that the reeling can be done much cheaper eventually after perfection of the process and adaptation of the machinery to this particular kind of silk. The specimens thus reeled were valued in London at from 1s. to 2s. per lb. more than the samples reeled at Dharwar by Captain Coussmaker, and these

were in Calcutta thought very good, and in London were considered equal to anything of the kind sent from India and China.

8. In addition to the results thus obtained, reference has been made direct to the Government of India by Mr. Jules Deveria of Rampore Baulea, who states that he has discovered a process of reeling tasar in an ordinary filature. The sample of the skein of the silk which he reeled under this process was not entirely successful, and a report obtained on it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was unfavorable.

9. With the preliminary information thus obtained, the Government of India is in a position to consider what should be the next steps to be taken in view to the development of a new industry, which may perhaps take to some extent the place of the trade in the manufacture of silk from domesticated worms. This latter industry, of which Bengal is the principal seat, is in a languishing condition and seems indeed doomed to gradual but inevitable decay. Even however if the Bengal silk trade were to revive and again assume the flourishing position it once held, it is quite clear that in an almost purely agricultural country like India the introduction of new manufacturing industries is desirable, and that it is of great importance to find external and internal markets for produce of which India possesses a monopoly, but which is not now utilized.

10. In stimulating the production of tasar silk the State may aim at supplying either the local or the European markets with manufactured silk or at creating an export trade in the raw material with Europe. But before any great step in this direction can be taken, it is necessary to make further cautious and preliminary detailed enquiries, for besides the two difficulties already mentioned, both of which will probably soon be overcome, there are still others, of a somewhat more formidable character perhaps, which tend to leave in doubt the question whether the silk of the tasar worm may be profitably employed on a large scale.

11. The two great obstacles to which attention has hitherto been directed are:—

1*st*.—Defective reeling in connection with the difficulty of properly dissolving the natural gum exuded in spinning by the worm.

2*nd*.—Difficulties in dyeing.

As regards the first, owing to the defective way in which the silk is reeled the thread is not continuous and retains more or less of the peculiar cement (compared to plaster of Paris by Captain Coussmaker) which the worm exudes, the presence of this cement detracting from the appearance of the fibre, rendering it unfit for fine fabrics, and preventing it from taking fine colors. It has however, it is understood, been proved by actual experiments made within the last year, that by the use of a simple alkaline solvent and by keeping the basins of water in which the cocoons are plunged when being reeled off at a temperature of about 200° Fahr. or a little higher, all difficulties of reeling, so far as the mere unwinding of the silk is concerned, disappear.

In respect to the second, there seems to be little doubt that no real effort to dye the silk has been thoroughly made, and that if attention were turned to the subject by competent persons the difficulties in question could easily be overcome.

12. The other and more serious difficulties which will require to be overcome appear to be: 1*st*, the manner in which the cocoons are naturally distributed. It is true that the supply is inexhaustible, but owing to its distribution over a vast area, a thousand square miles will, in the natural condition of things, seldom probably yield as many cocoons as a single hamlet in Italy produces of the domesticated worm, and although the cocoons can be obtained for nothing, yet as the search for them has to be made over enormous areas, if large quantities, such as a filature would require, are to be obtained (and it is only during one brief period of the year when the trees the *Antheræa* chiefly haunt are shedding their foliage that any successful search can be made) it appears doubtful whether, under these conditions, the wild cocoons would not cost more than cocoons obtained from domesticated worms.

13. It is true that the tasar worm can be entirely domesticated, but if regularly domesticated like the *Bombyx mori*, the produce obtained would perhaps be more costly than that of the *B. mori*, inasmuch as many more worms would be required to produce an equal value of silk, and if the manufacture of silk from the *Bombyx* worm is not remunerative, as seems sufficiently proved by the state of the industry in Bengal, *a fortiori* the tasar worm will not yield any profit.

14. Again, the tasar may be half domesticated, a certain number of moths being kept for laying purposes yearly, the eggs hatched and the young worms turned out to feed themselves, thus avoiding the heavy expense (especially during the later stages) of constantly supplying fresh leaves to the worms;

but here also it appears doubtful how far it will be possible to concentrate the worms or protect them from birds or other enemies if they are at all abnormally numerous on any group of trees. Under these circumstances, it appears probable that it is only in a nearly wild condition that the tasar can prove remunerative.

15. The second difficulty (which is even greater than the first) depends upon an inherent defect in the filaments spun by the worm. It must be remembered that the thread of the tasar silkworm is spun from a double spinnaret, and that these filaments are not parallel, lying close side by side, but are spirals touching each other only at the exterior points of their curves, but united by the natural gum in and with which they are exuded and it is on this spirality that the elasticity of the silk depends. Now, in reeling the silk it is necessary that the spirals should be ground well into each other so as to form an even round thread, but it is doubtful whether the filaments can be brought to bear the amount of *croissure* necessary to produce the round thread, and without this it will be impossible to provide an article of export which will be acceptable in a European market.

16. Granting that this difficulty may be surmounted, it appears certain that it can only be done under skilled European supervision, aided by the best mechanical appliances in properly appointed filatures. It will be hopeless to expect that such reeling as is required to fit tasar for manufacture into superior fabrics for the European market can be done by natives working in their own homes. If success is to be expected in the manufacture of tasar silk, the operations of villagers must be confined to the production or collection of the cocoons. The reeling processes, if manufacture is to be attempted at all in India, must be carried out in properly organized filatures, possessing means and appliances, machinery and systematic supervision, such as are wholly unattainable by villagers in their own homes. Thus, for the proper reeling of tasar, where the basins must be kept at a heat of from 200° to 205° Fahr., nothing but steam can keep them uninterruptedly at precisely that temperature which is essential not only to enable the silk to unwind, but to keep the gum still retained by the filaments at just such a temperature when they reach the *croissure* as to be soft and yielding, but not so soft as to be worked out.

17. The conditions of successful manufacture being such, there does not appear to be any prospect of reviving the reeling of silk as a village industry, whether the silk is produced for local consumption or export. Under no circumstances would there appear to be any reasonable prospect of any proximate material enlargement of the local demand. If, therefore, anything is to be done for the country in silk, whether for the domesticated or the tasar worm, it must, it seems to the Government of India, be in the way of increased exports, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk so reeled as to be acceptable to the European purchaser.

18. In regard to tasar, many of the most important data necessary towards forming a satisfactory conclusion in the matter are altogether wanting, and the Government of India are of opinion that the subject should be systematically investigated, so as to set at rest all doubts which now exist.

19. Towards the attainment of this end, the first thing in regard to which it is requisite to obtain definite information, is the exact cost at which the raw material can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in its wild and semi-domesticated state. The next points on which further information is requisite are, the cost of reeling off the silk, the amount of silk there is in proportion to cocoon, the degree in which the filaments will bear *croissure*, and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market.

20. With this object in view the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be asked to collect cocoons in order that careful experiments may be made with them in some of the leading filatures in this country, and also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. Careful and full reports on all the points noted above will be asked for, and all reasonable expenses incurred in these experiments will be reimbursed. The Secretary of State will be asked to have experiments efficiently carried out to test the dyeing capacities of this silk, the material furnished from the experiments to be made in the filatures in France and Italy being used for the purpose. His Lordship will also be asked to cause experiments in carding to be undertaken with pierced cocoons.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg with a request that the Government of India may be favored with any proposals or suggestions which the Chief Commissioner may have to make in the matter.

No. 5—162.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department for information.

(True Extract.)

A. O. HUME,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th December* 1875.

No. 7308—Genl. 162, dated Bangalore, 20th December 1875.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, who are requested to make careful enquiries as to the localities (if any) where the tasar cocoons can be obtained, the probable quantity procurable and other particulars of interest. A few samples of the wild cocoons, which can be gathered ordinarily during the hot season, should be sent to this Office for transmission to the Government of India. Attention is invited to the correspondence on the subject circulated with this Office Circular No. 6446-9—128, dated 14th February 1873.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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From the Officer in charge Amrut Mahal Department, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 159, dated Húnsúr, 28th August 1875.

I have the honor to submit copies of a correspondence which took place three years ago on the subject of the transfer of bulls to the Mysore Government at an earlier age than at present. So far as this Department is concerned, it does not appear that any further communication took place.

2. I am induced to revive the question, on account of various complaints received of the bulls supplied. It is said that they are impotent, and whilst I cannot suppose this to be correct, it amounts to the same thing if the Amrut Mahal bulls refuse to associate with the village cattle.

3. Much disappointment has been expressed by many at the non-success of the experiment of introducing our bulls into the country herds, and I would beg to suggest, if agreeable to the Chief Commissioner, that the opinion of Heads of Divisions and Districts be taken as to the advisability of receiving the bulls at the age of two years, a measure which I am sure would be fraught with excellent results, and such was also the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Magrath, lately in charge of this Department.

4. The ensuing year would be a most opportune time to commence the experiment, as from the prevalence of murrain in 1872—73, there are very few calves of those years available, whilst I can supply the full number of those born in 1874.

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From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Assistant Commissary General, Húnsúr, No. 269, dated 6th July 1872.

Forwards copy of letter No. 407 of the 3rd instant from the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, suggesting that in future two years' old Amrut Mahal bulls may be supplied for breeding purposes, and requests he will favor the undersigned with his opinion on the subject.

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From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 407, dated Hassan, 3rd July 1872.

I have the honor to report that although the last batch of Amrut Mahal bulls supplied to this District were only four years' old, yet complaints are received of their wild and ungovernable character, owing probably to the free range they have enjoyed in kavals compared with the confined manner in which they are kept by the villagers. The fodder also which they now receive does not agree with them, and from their not being accustomed to eat gram they refuse it when given.

2. Under such circumstances I would suggest that, in future, two years' old bull calves be supplied instead. Many of the European planters who are disappointed at not being able to secure a bull for their herds would be glad to get one.

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From the Assistant Commissary General, Amrut Mahal Department, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 96, dated Húnsúr, 5th August 1872.

In reply to your memo No. 269 of 6th July 1872, I have the honor to state that Captain Hill's suggestion regarding two years' old calves being handed over for breeding purposes appears to me to be a good one, and as far as I am concerned there is no objection to it.

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## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th December* 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 276, dated Bangalore, 16th October 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4536—Genl. 108 of the 8th ultimo, asking for an opinion on the subject of supplying young Amrut Mahal bulls of two years' old to this Government for breeding purposes, I have the honor to state that Mr. Ricketts reports that the last batch of bulls received are fine and very tractable animals, and he prefers to watch the result of the present experiment, before giving an opinion with regard to receiving young animals instead.

2. Mr. Krishnaiengar likes the proposal made, but Major Pearse prefers the present arrangement.

3. I beg to add that the bulls received this time were comparatively speaking quiet, tractable animals, and in a few months will doubtless settle down into being useful, whereas the two years' old bulls will have to be cared for during at least two years before they are of any use to the villagers. I think therefore that if animals of the same class as those received this year can be sent hereafter, no object will be gained by taking bulls under four years' old.

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From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., Genl. No. 476—G. 257, dated Camp Holalkere, 8th November 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4536—108, dated 8th September last, has the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners are unanimous in considering that bulls two years' old should be supplied for breeding purposes, in which opinion the undersigned concurs.

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From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 648—G. 250, dated Mysore, 13th November 1875.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4536—108 of the 8th September last, calling for my opinion regarding the Assistant Commissary General's proposals for supplying two years' old bulls for breeding purposes, I have the honor to forward copies of letters as per margin from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore, and Hassan, and to observe that the information given by the Deputy Commissioners might have been more complete in some respects, for instance as regards the advisability of sending Amrut Mahal bulls into the Manjarabad Taluk when they do not appear to thrive.

No. 1005 dated 20th September 1875, from Dy. Commissioner, Mysore.

No. 1106, dated 20th October from Dy. Commissioner, Hassan.

The disadvantage of receiving two years' old bulls is that they are not likely to be so well fed and cared for in villages, as they are in the fine pastures of the Amrut Mahal, and they will therefore as four years' old be inferior to bulls retained till that age in charge of the Department. It is to some extent an open question whether two years' old bulls will be found preferable, but the experiment should be tried by taking equal numbers of two and four years' old for several seasons and comparing the merits of both classes.

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From the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1005, dated 20th September 1875.

In reply to your docket No. 330—Cir. dated 17th instant, I have the honor to report that I continue to hold the same opinion as before expressed as to the desirability of obtaining two year old bulls from the Amrut Mahal Department, but no steps have been taken as yet to supply them. The two last batches offered for distribution were four year old bulls which the ryots shewed no inclination to take.

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From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1106, dated Hassan, 20th October 1875.

With reference to your Cir. No. 330 of 17th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings on the subject of the supply of two-year old bulls by the Amrut Mahal Department for breeding purposes, I have the honor to forward herewith an abstract translation of reports received from the Amildars, from which it will be seen that the bulls are not generally impotent, although some Amildars report that they do not mix freely with village cattle.

I am of opinion that it would be preferable to receive bulls from Amrut Mahal when only 2 years' old, as when received at 4 years of age, they are often wild and will not mix with the village cattle, and besides, after they have been kept by the Amrut Mahal Department for 4 years, they have become accustomed to roving about, and do not like being confined to one place.

Reports by Amildars.

*Hassan.*—Reports there are 4 bulls, all of which are tame enough, 3 are all right, and associate with village cattle; while the 4th refuses to do his duty properly.

*Manjarabad.*—5 Bulls were supplied to this taluk. One is with Mr. Stephenson in Belur, and therefore the Amildar knows nothing about it. Three were given to Mr. Anderson, and are reported to be dead. One is with Mr. Jupp of Aigur, whose people have reported to the Amildar that the bull does not do its duty properly.

*Arkalgúd.*—There are at present 2 bulls in his taluk, both are tame, and easily manageable; but evince no desire to have any thing to do with village cattle.

*Channarayapatna.*—2 Bulls recently supplied not wild. Do their duty properly. One formerly supplied is old and useless. The Amildar wants to know what he is to do with the same.

*Nagamangla.*—5 Bulls supplied to the taluk. Three are ungovernable, and have not hitherto associated with village cows. Two are not wild and do their duty properly.

*Narsipur.*—2 Bulls not wild. Do not associate with village cattle.

No. 7297—GENL. 161, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH DECEMBER 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that it would be of advantage to the young bulls to be left in the Amrut Mahal Kavals until they are fully developed, and under this view, the existing practice of supplying 4 year old bulls might continue.

2. As an experimental measure however Major McInroy will be requested to include a proportion (about one third) of 2 year old bulls in the supply for the ensuing year. The result of the experiment should be watched and reported upon by the District Officers.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

## *Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 22nd December 1875.*

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 696—Genl. 270, dated Mysore, 26th November 1875.

In reply to your docket No. 985—37, dated 7th May 1875, giving cover to petition from the temple servants of the Chamrajesvaraswami temple in Chamrajnagar, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that prior to 1861—62, the Amildars of the several Taluks in this Division were competent to give one month's leave to the servants of the institutions under their control and management. This practice was however discontinued subsequently, and all applications for leave are now sent to the Muzrayi Officer for approval.

2. As it has been decided that Muzrayi servants are not entitled to pension, the Deputy Commissioner suggests the return to former practice, adding that the Muzrayi Officer may be allowed to grant 3 months' leave to temple servants on his own authority. I concur in this, as it will save a good deal of clerical labor, and some inconvenience to temple servants.

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No. 7381—Genl. 261, dated Bangalore, 22nd December 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner authorizes Amildars to grant leave of absence for 1 month to temple servants on substitute, according to the ruling laid down in the late Sir Mark Cubbon's order, dated 8th May 1852.

2. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Muzrayi Offices are empowered to grant leave of absence to temple servants for 3 months, and Deputy Commissioners for any period upwards.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 5992, dated Fort St. George, 3rd December 1875.

Medical Department—Subordinate.

In reply to your letter No. 6603—22, dated 11th November 1875, I am directed to state, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the Government of Madras have no objection to the Assistant Apothecary attached to the Cattle-Farm at Húnsúr supervising the proposed Civil Dispensary at that station, provided the Dispensary be erected within a reasonable distance from the Farm-Hospital, and on the distinct understanding that the charge of the latter institution shall ever be regarded as the Assistant Apothecary's substantive appointment, and the Warrant Officer borne on the Madras Military establishment.

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No. 7385—Genl. 262, dated Bangalore, 22nd December 1875.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with reference to Proceedings No. 6123—141, dated 26th October last.

2. The Dispensary at Húnsúr, when established, will be placed in charge of the Assistant Apothecary at that place, and the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be disbursed to him from the date of receiving charge, one-third of the amount being debited to Municipal and the remainder to District Funds.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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# PART II.

## JUDICIAL.

### B.

**TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.**

MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | On the recommendation of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the remission of three months from the period of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon a convict in the Túmkúr District Jail for good conduct was sanctioned. | 2nd Dec. 1875. | |
| 2 | In reply, the Government of India, Legislative Department, were informed that rules were published under Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, and that they have been published in the Local Gazette. | 7th do | |
| 3 | A warrant for the rendition of one Balje Appigadu was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner duly countersigned. | 24th do | |
| 4 | The Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that Ali Nakki Khan, Acting Amildar of the Malur Taluk, has returned from the special duty on which he has been employed.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | *Vide* Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part II, "Judl." No. |

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, January 1876.*

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART II.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### B.

### TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

### MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th November 1875, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript copy. | 1st Dec. 1875. | |
| 2 | The usual season report for week ending 2nd instant was signalled to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | 2nd do | |
| 3 | In reply, Mr. Krishna Múrti, Jahagirdar of Yelandur, was informed that the decision arrived at by Colonel Anderson, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in the matter of the boundary dispute between the Coimbatore District and his jahagir must be considered final, and that the Officiating Chief Commissioner saw no reason for re-opening the subject. | 6th do | Part I, dated 23rd June, Rev. |
| 4 | On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the grant of a piece of waste land to one Devaloka Narnappa of Bommasandra for the construction of a new hamlet. | 8th do | |
| 5 | A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | 9th do | |
| 6 | In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the grant of certain waste lands in exchange for inam lands rendered unfit for cultivation by the extension of the tanks under which they were situated.—Communicated to Inam Superintendent. | Do do | |
| 7 | In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that he could admit appeals against the orders of the Municipality. | 10th do | |
| 8 | Three statements of lands to be alienated in the Dodballapur Taluk were returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner for revision and resubmission. | Do do | |
| 9 | On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the grant of certain land in the Dodballapur Taluk for building purposes. | 11th do | |
| 10 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to quote the authority under which certain assessed lands situated in the Shimoga District were alienated. | Do do | |
| 11 | Copy of a communication from the Madras Government, relative to a boundary dispute between Mysore and Malabar, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner with the necessary instructions. | 22nd do | |
| 12 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the levy of a tax on piece-goods of 2 per cent, recommended by the Tirthahalli Municipality was sanctioned | 23rd do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | A manuscript copy of a return of prices current of food grains, for fortnight ending 15th December, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | 24th Dec. 1875. | |
| 14 | The name of Mr. F. Guy Clerk for appointment as a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey Department was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | Do do | |
| 15 | Notification appointing Mr. Guy Clerk to the appointment, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, was gazetted and copies sent to Officers concerned. | Do do | |
| 16 | Copy of a communication from the Madras Government, accepting the settlement of the arbitrators in the case of the water dispute between the Kangundi Zemindari and the Kolar District, was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner. | Do do | |
| 17 | The usual season report for week ending 30th December 1875 was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | 30th do | |

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, January* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART II.

## DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

### FORESTS.

**B.**

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Copies of two communications from the Conservator of Forests on the subject of adopting masures for preparing rough topographical surveys of the principal Forest-reserves in the Province were submitted with a report for the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | 1st Dec. 1875. | |
| 2 | Five copies of correspondence regarding the durability of Dhaura and other jungle woods as Railway sleepers were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests. | 6th do | |
| 3 | As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the grant of 15 cart-loads of wood and bamboos to one Made Ganda was sanctioned. | 24th do | |
| 4 | As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the free grant of 8½ cart-loads of wood and bamboos for building a cattle pound was sanctioned. | Do do | |

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, January* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART II.

## FINANCIAL.

### B.

### TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A transfer receipt for Rs. 82—6—8, being cost of dieting Mr. C. Ward, a Lunatic in the Madras Asylum, was forwarded to the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort Saint George. | 1st Dec. 1875. | |
| 2 | The Mysore Revenue Survey Budget was returned to the Deputy Accountant General duly sanctioned. | Do do | |
| 3 | A bill for Rs. 12—12—0, in adjustment of the cost of a glass Hydrometer, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 4 | A bill for Rs. 74—14—0, duly supported by the Invoice, for adjustment of the cost of stores per ship "General Caulfield," supplied by the Secretary of State, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 5 | On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 300 to five men of the Kandachar Police Force, Tumkúr District, was sanctioned. | Do do | |
| 6 | As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the transfer of an allowance of Rs. 8 for an Assistant Master at Molkálmuru to the Hiriyur Taluk School was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 7 | In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that a distribution of Liberian coffee would be made to the Districts after the necessary experiments have been made with the plants at the Government Gardens, Bangalore.—Communicated to Superintendent, Lal-Bagh. | Do do | |
| 8 | As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, a statement of re-appropriation of the Budget grant of the Kadur District for 1875—76 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 2nd do | |
| 9 | In returning the plan and estimate for the conversion of the old jail at Shimoga into a Chatram, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to revise them so as to make the main building available if practicable for others than Brahmans. | Do do | |
| 10 | As solicited by the Amche Bakshi, the disbursement of Rs. 77—8—0 remaining unadjusted on account of hire of a transit coach in connection with the temporary imperial postal line from Bangalore to Bellary during the break on the North-West line in 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 11 | As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 10 per mensem as rent for a house for the Hubli Normal School at Nanjangúd for 6 months, from the 1st December was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 3rd do | |
| 12 | As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 82—7—8 to the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras, on | Do do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | account of certain charges connected with the boundary settlement between this Province and the Poongamur Zamindary was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | | |
| 13 | In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that the entertainment of a temporary establishment not exceeding a cost of Rs. 90 for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police was sanctioned for three months or such shorter period as may suffice pending the orders of the Government of India on the proposals submitted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 3rd Dec. 1875. | |
| 14 | On the representation of the Amche Bakshi, a pension of Rs. 3—2—0 per mensem to Narayanappa, late Amche Mutsaddi of Melkote, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll. | 4th do | |
| 15 | As solicited by the Amche Bakshi, an increase of Rs. 77—4—0 to the monthly contingent allowances of the several Amche Offices recommended by him was sanctioned, the charge being met from savings under "13. Post Office."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District. | Do do | |
| 16 | As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the payment of certain charges on account of Police clothing was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and President, Cantonment and Town Municipal Commission. | Do do | |
| 17 | Statements of pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner during the quarter ending 30th September 1875, were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. | Do do | |
| 18 | As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 13—7—11 per mensem to Venkatsubbaiya, late Sheristadar of the Narsipur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application. | 6th do | |
| 19 | As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, an estimate for furniture for Rs. 526 for the Munsiffs' Courts in the Mysore District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 20 | Referring to a proposal submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, for the grant of an allowance of Rs. 25 to the Maramat Accountant in his office in consideration of the extra duties thrown upon him in connection with Local Fund works, that Officer was requested to state whether in the event of a separate Accountant being sanctioned for the work, the charge on his account for the remaining months of the year can be met from savings in the District Fund Budget. | 7th do | |
| 21 | As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the expenditure of Rs. 20 per mensem on account of house-rent for the Kanarese and Hindustani branches of the Raja's High School at Mysore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 22 | Notification granting Captain Lawrence, Revenue Survey, 10 days' privilege leave, was gazetted and copy sent to him. | Do do | |
| 23 | In reply, the Inspector General of Police was requested to submit a re-appropriation statement to meet additional cost of Police clothing received from England this year, and he was informed that a representation would be made to the Government of India on the subject of the high prices charged by the Home authorities.—Letter to Government of India, Financial Department accordingly. | Do do | |
| 24 | In reply, a report of the administration of the excise in the Mysore Province for 1873—74, embodied in Proceedings under date 1st December 1875, was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department. | 8th do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Under circumstances represented, a refund bill for Rs. 11—10—0, submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 8th Dec. 1875. | |
| 26 | On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of the gratuities specified, and the transfer of one Bhavu Rao to the pension list, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications. | Do do | |
| 27 | A transfer receipt for rupees one hundred in payment of the annual premium on the Royal Insurance Company for the residence of the Chief Commissioner was forwarded to Messrs. Oakes & Co. | Do do | |
| 28 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that his proposal to transfer one of the three Gumastas attached to the Judicial Department of the Shimoga Taluk Office, for duty in the Revenue Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Officiating Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 29 | A transfer receipt for Rs. 51—4—10, received from the Coorg Treasury Officer, in adjustment of the cost of a Syke's Hydrometer supplied to the Coorg Superintendent, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury for realization and credit in the accounts. | Do do | |
| 30 | As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the re-appropriation specified to meet the excess of charge over Budget provision on account of the Experimental Farm, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 9th do | |
| 31 | An estimate for repairing the Bangalore District Anche house was forwarded to the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner with the necessary instructions.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 32 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Municipality could only claim the fees realized by the Chikmagalur School subsequent to the date on which the management of the school was made over to it. | 10th do | |
| 33 | On the recommendation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was accorded to a moiety of the estimate for the repair of the Ammanavara Samadhi steeple of the Narayinswami temple at Melkote being met from the Muzrayi surplus fund.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General | Do do | |
| 34 | In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to report how he proposed meeting the charge for the grant of a scholarship to Y. Srinivas Rao of the School of Engineering and Natural Science and whether there were any scholarships tenable for three years. | Do do | |
| 35 | On the recommendation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 234, to one Murtija Khan, peon, Hassan District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 11th do | |
| 36 | On the representation of the Inspector General of Police, sanction was accorded to certain re-appropriations in the Bangalore District Police Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 37 | As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was accorded to the purchase of a canvass screen for the use of his office at a cost of Rs. 16. | 13th do | |
| 38 | The Ashtagram Commissioner's proposal to meet the cost for repairing certain tents belonging to his office from the sum available under the Budget head "Purchase and repair of office tents" was approved. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | In reply, sanction was accorded to an estimate submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner for Rs. 200 for the repair of the Marnahalli Chattar in the Manjarabad Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 13th Dec. 1875. | |
| 40 | On a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to return the budget statements of the Tumkúr District to that Officer.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog. | Do do | |
| 41 | On the representation of the Nundydroog Division Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 1,500 being expended in the Kolar Town on relief-works.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 14th do | |
| 42 | In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the salt rations of the prisoners in the Shimoga Jail being increased by ½ oz each man till the cessation of cholera in that town.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 43 | In reply, sanction was accorded to an estimate submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for the repair of two Hill-tents belonging to the Shimoga and Sagar Assistant Commissioners' Courts amounting to Rs 152—14—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 15th do | |
| 44 | In reply, sanction was accorded to the purchase by the Nagar Commissioner, of a copy of the Asylum Press Almanac at a cost of Rs. 5—14—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 45 | On the representation of the Director, Government Gardens, sanction was accorded to the further retention for 6 months of the 2nd Clerk sanctioned for the Lal-Bagh.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 46 | On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 164 was accorded to two Anche runners.—Communicated to Anche Bakshi. | Do do | |
| 47 | In reply, sanction was accorded to the cost incurred by the Conservator in making up an office seal for the Assistant Conservator, Nundydroog Range.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 48 | In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit the papers relating to the re-instatement of Rudrappa, Shroff of the Malur Taluk, after his suspension. | 16th do | |
| 49 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was authorized to disburse one fourth of his salary to Gundo Rao, Sheristadar of the Koppa Taluk, during his suspension, provided that no extra charge would be thereby incurred by the State. | 17th do | |
| 50 | The Inspector General of Police was requested to report the probable deficit on account of printing charges and stationery before orders could be passed on his reference requesting sanction to debit the travelling charges and cart-hire of Police Assistants to savings of establishment. | Do do | |
| 51 | At the request of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to a re-appropriation of the Budget grant of the Shimoga District to meet the circuit expenses of the Munsiffs in that District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 52 | On the representation of Ashtagram Commissioner, a re-appropriation from Local Funds in the Hassan District for the current year to meet the charges for the Dispensary at Saklespur was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Secretary, Department Public Works. | Do do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Copies of Foreign Department letter sanctioning the establishment entertained for Keddah operations amounting to Rs. 1,470 as also the retention temporarily of an establishment amounting to Rs. 60 per mensem for watching the stores and tracking, &c., were communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division. | 20th Dec. 1875. | |
| 54 | On a reference from the Deputy Surgeon General, a staff allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem was authorized to C. Subrayalu Naidu, Hospital Assistant, for the time he acted for Mr. Apothecary Watts, while the latter was absent on privilege leave.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 55 | In reply, sanction was accorded to one pension and one gratuity roll submitted by Nagar Commissioner.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 21st do | |
| 56 | On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, a compensation gratuity of Rs. 54 was accorded to Peon Gonigar Venkatrama. | Do do | |
| 57 | The monthly statement of cash balances received from the Deputy Accountant General was returned to that Officer. | Do do | |
| 58 | In reply, sanction was conveyed to an estimate amounting to Rs. 416, submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner for the repairs to Sub Rao's Chatram at Kikkeri.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 22nd do | |
| 59 | On the representation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, sanction was accorded to an appropriation from the Budget grant under Civil Buildings to meet the charge for furniture required for the Civil Hospital at Shimoga.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 60 | On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, Mr. B. Venkat Vardaiengar, Attaché, was permitted to draw his 2nd annual increment of 50 Rs. per mensem to his salary.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 61 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the break in the services of Raju Naik, Revenue Daffedar, may be regarded as falling within the intention of the proviso contained in Section 44, Rule C, of the Civil Pension Code.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 62 | On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the entertainment of 10 additional Revenue peons for aiding Survey operations in the Kunigal Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 63 | On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the services of the extra Chief Constables recently sanctioned being retained till the 26th instant.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 64 | As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, an appropriation of Rs. 250 in the Budget to meet charges on account of cart and cooly hire was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 24th do | |
| 65 | As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the purchase of certain periodicals for 1876, for the use of the Bangalore District and Treasury Offices, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 66 | As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an estimate for Rs. 655, for repairing the Timmanayakankere in the town of Chitaldroog, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 67 | As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, permanent sanction to rent for two buildings occupied as schools at Closepet and Dodballa- | Do do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | pur, aggregating Rs. 4 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | | |
| 68 | In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the refund of stamps paid by Mr. Krishnaswamaiengar for the institution of suit No. 3 of 1874, on the file of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General. | 27th Dec. 1875. | |

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, January* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART II.

## GENERAL.

### B.

### TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Certain proposals put forward by the Director of Public Instruction were submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department with a view to the necessary provision being made in the Budget Estimate for 1876—77. | 1st Dec. 1875. | |
| 2 | Copy of Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 132 of 3rd July last, with the proposed forms relative to Annual Departmental Education reports, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for opinion. | Do do | |
| 3 | In reply, Mr. Anderson, a coffee planter, was informed that if the quantity of Liberian coffee expected from the Kew gardens admitted of any distribution, his application for some would receive favorable consideration. | Do do | |
| 4 | A list of deaths amongst the transmarine convicts at Port Blair during October 1875 was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner. | Do do | |
| 5 | Notification granting Srinivasaiengar, Amildar, Hassan Taluk, three months' leave and appointing Govind Rajulu Naidu, to act for that period as 5th Grade Amildar, was gazetted and copy sent to Ashtagram Commissioner. | 2nd do | |
| 6 | Copy of a communication from the Officer in charge of No. 9 Party, Mysore Topographical Survey, bringing to notice the irregular manner of conducting business adopted by the Officer in charge, Bangalore District Treasury, was forwarded in original to the Deputy Accountant General for remarks. | Do do | |
| 7 | In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to inform the Túmkúr District Fund Committee of the amount available in the Taluks referred to under the head Irrigation Cess and requested to submit projects for its proper utilization. | Do do | |
| 8 | In reply, copy of a communication from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, with enclosure, bearing on the subject of Reformatory and Industrial School, was submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department with a remark that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had no suggestions to make in regard to the Bill which appeared to be well adapted to the object which it had in view. | Do do | |
| 9 | In forwarding Proceedings under date 27th ultimo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, it was solicited that instructions may be issued to the Government Astronomer, Madras, to include the information called for by the Government of India, in the meteorological returns furnished to this Office from the Bangalore Observatory. | Do do | |
| 10 | In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that his proposal to convert the Distillery building at Siralkoppa into a bandy-stand was approved. | 3rd do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | In reply, further information was called for from Ashtagram Commissioner relative to building sites proposed to be alienated to certain villages. | 3rd Dec. 1875. | |
| 12 | The Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders in the case of Khaja Mohadin, Amildar of Budihal, were communicated to Nagar Commissioner. | 4th do | |
| 13 | The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to a supplemental grant of Rs. 40,000 to the current year's Budget on account of the topographical survey sanctioned for this Province. | Do do | |
| 14 | In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that the course followed by him in carrying out a work prior to the receipt of the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was irregular and could not be approved. | Do do | |
| 15 | In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that the conservancy of the water in the well resorted to by the European residents of the Fort of Bangalore devolved upon the Municipality. | 7th do | |
| 16 | In reply, the Military Assistant was authorized to proceed to Madras to procure horses for the Siledars. | 8th do | |
| 17 | On a consideration of the circumstances represented in a communication from Ashtagram Commissioner, the re-establishment of a weekly market at the village of Saligram, Hassan Taluk, was sanctioned. | Do do | |
| 18 | In reply, the Amche Bakshi was informed that no change could be made at present in the existing practice by which all copies of the local Gazette pass through the Amche free of postage. | 9th do | |
| 19 | In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram, was informed that a declaration would be published in the local Gazette to the effect that the land particularized is required for the purpose of enabling the Municipality to afford means of access to a public well situated in Hulagaiza's garden, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore Town.—Notification issued accordingly. | Do do | |
| 20 | On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the appointment of Mahomed Idrus to act as Amildar of the Dodéri Taluk was cancelled at his own request, and Garudachar, Sheristadar of the Pavagada Taluk, was appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Dodéri Taluk. | 11th do | |
| 21 | The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to furnish list of Municipal Towns which were not the Head Quarters of Taluks and where Peshkars or in their absence Munsiffs were to be invested with powers to inflict fines for offences against Municipal rules. | Do do | |
| 22 | The Proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Town Municipal Commission held on the 20th November 1875 was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication. | 13th do | |
| 23 | In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested in future to submit reports regarding the working of Municipalities in his Division direct to this Office. | Do do | |
| 24 | Mr. King, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, was appointed to act as Assistant Conservator during Mr. Daly's absence on 3 months' leave.—Communicated to Conservator. | 14th do | |
| 25 | The departure of Doctor G. Smith Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on 60 days privilege leave, was gazetted. | Do do | |

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | On a reference from the Proprietor "Vrittanta Bodhini" the Director of Public Instruction was requested to state whether it would be desirable to continue existing arrangements regarding the supply of the journal to Hubli schools. | 14th Dec. 1875. | |
| 27 | In reply, the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was authorized to supply the Surgeon General, Madras, with 5 lbs of Bromide of Potassium. | 15th do | |
| 28 | In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the exchange of certain piece of land in the Bangalore Experimental Farm were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner. | Do do | |
| 29 | In reply, copy of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings relative to expenditure on quarantine stations was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General. | Do do | |
| 30 | Copy of Government of India Resolution on the subject of leave and allowances to Hospital Assistants was communicated to Deputy Surgeon General and republished in the Local Gazette. | 17th do | |
| 31 | Under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act XXIII of 1869 the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was authorized to remit the penalty on an insufficiently stamped document on payment of the amount of the deficient stamp duty. | 20th do | |
| 32 | In reply, the Government of India in the Home Department was informed that the practice of wealthy Muhammadans encouraging the poorer classes of their community to visit Jeddah does not, from the information procurable, seem to exist in this Province. | 22nd do | |
| 33 | The grant of two months' sick leave to Gopalkrishnaiengar, Amildar of Channarayapatna, was gazetted. | Do do | |
| 34 | The Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the reinstatement of Mr. Gow, the Manager of the Store Department, suspended for inattention, were communicated to the Military Assistant. | 24th do | |
| 35 | Copy of Notification issued consequent on the abandonment of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Province was forwarded to Major Henderson, Political Officer on duty with the Camp of His Royal Highness. | Do do | |
| 36 | A copy was also forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Division, and for obliging communication to the Officers Commanding Regiments in the Garrison. | Do do | |

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
*Bangalore, January* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

# PART II.

## MILITARY.

### B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

MYSORE.

| No. | Subject and Order. | Date of Order. | Date of previous Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The monthly return of the Mysore Siledar Horse for November 1875 was forwarded to the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George. | 15th Dec. 1875. | |

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, January* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*